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ABSTRACT

Designed to assist teachers in teaching introductory courses in searching online databases at the adult or secondary level, this manual discusses very basic searching techniques and strategies and is intended to stimulate further study rather than teach in-depth searching skills. Examples in the manual are taken from databases in the Bibliographic Retrieval Services (BRS) system and Datatimes. The rationale and objectives for instruction are presented; the ERIC, Magazines (MAGS), and Davatimes databases are introduced: factors to be considered before going online are discussed; and specific procedures for going online with BRS and Datatimes are detailed. In addition, complete sample searches on six topics are presented, and sample school budgets are provided as well as materials from eight online programs in Washington State. A glossary and a 22-item annotated bibliography on student searching are also provided. Six appendices include a listing of Washington State online searching consultants K-12; examples of BRS logical operators; a listing of the names, labels, producers, and descriptions of databases available on BRS as of February 1987; a summary of BRS commands, logical operators, and print options; a listing of journals indexed in Magazine Index; and 20 additional search strategies. (KM)

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RESEARCH GOES TO SCHOOL

Teaching Students To Go Online

(Under Chapter 2 - ECIA)

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INTRODUCTION

This edition of Research Goes to School is an update of previous handbooks by the same name, designed to assist the teacher in working with students or to serve as a reference tool for those who are learning to conduct their own searches.

Additions to this edition include: 1) Telenet and Tymnet telephone access mumbers for Washington State; 2) 800 numbers for checking on changes or additions to those access numbers; and 3) a listing of people in the state who are actively involved in teaching students to search online.

This handbook has been made as practical as possible, for use by the practicing teacher. It includes many examples of real-life searches and their results. These examples may be used when results must be guaranteed, as in teaching or demonstrating to others. Each example also makes a particular point about the searching process and therefore serves as a learning guide in itself.

The glossary contains current terms used in online searching by microcomputer. Jargon changes often, of course, but the terms and definitions selected for inclusion have been made as down-to-earth as possible. (It might be noted, for instance, that Alfred Glossbrenner, in his latest book <u>How to Look It Up Online</u>, now refers to Telenet and Tymnet as "packet switchers," but this handbook stays with the previous term "telecommunications network.")

The content of this handbook, except for the pages devoted to the mechanics of getting online, is equally applicable to searching on optical data disk (CD-ROM) in that the searching principles and process remain the same. (Commands, of course, may vary slightly depending on the database and/or vendor.)

Best wishes for good searching!



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THE PURPOSE OF THIS MANUAL IS TO ASSIST YOU IN TEACHING AN INTRODUCTORY COURSE IN SEARCHING ONLINE DATABASES. IT IS DESIGNED TO HELP YOU TEACH STUDENTS WHETHER ADULT OR SECONDARY LEVEL TO USE ONLINE DATABASES FOR ACCESSING INFORMATION. BECAUSE IT IS JUST A BEGINNING, IT IS LIMITED TO DISCUSSING VERY BASIC SEARCHING TECHNIQUES AND STRATEGIES (LOG ON PROCEDURES, LOG OFF PROCEDURES, BASIC COMMANDS, BOOLEAN OPERATORS, ETC.). THE GOAL IS TO STIMULATE FURTHER STUDY RATHER THAN TEACH IN-DEPTH SEARCHING SKILLS.

THIS MANUAL WILL USE EXAMPLES FROM SOME OF THE DATABASES IN

THE <u>BIBLIOGRAPHIC RETRIEVAL SERVICES</u> (OFTEN REFERRED TO AS BRS) SYSTEM

AND <u>DATATIMES</u> (A DATABASE OF MIDDLE-SIZED METROPOLITAN NEWSPAPERS ACROSS

THE COUNTRY).



PATIONALE

Suppose students in a class are assigned a report on Education in Japan. They could use a computer terminal to access a database that has hundreds of publications on that subject. In minutes they could select ten or fifteen icems most appropriate to their paper.

RATIONALE FOR INSTRUC-TION The beginning teacher of searching will need a clear rationale for instruction. The following is offered as a guide:

Access to information is widely recognized as a key determiner of whether or not a person or group of people will be able to progress toward personal and professional goals. In the school setting this means that:

- O Students who are taught to identify, find and use information will be able to move ahead toward their own intellectual goals.
- o Fresh and exciting new opportunities are available for teaching students to access a broad array of information sources and find answers to their questions about the world through electronic formats.

For these reasons, it seems essential that the vast collections of current educational, technical and socially significant information available in computer databases be brought to the attention of students.

Through online searching the user can:

- o locate current information quickly
- o scan a vast amount of information quickly
- o identify the source of specific information easily
- o use search strategy skills, Boolean logic
- o expand his/her concept of available information





DBJECTIVES

GOAL To provide students with the knowledge and skills they will need to access, select and apply information from computer databases.

STUDENT LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Students will be able to describe a generic information database and how it is organized.

Students will be able to define terms related to information databases.

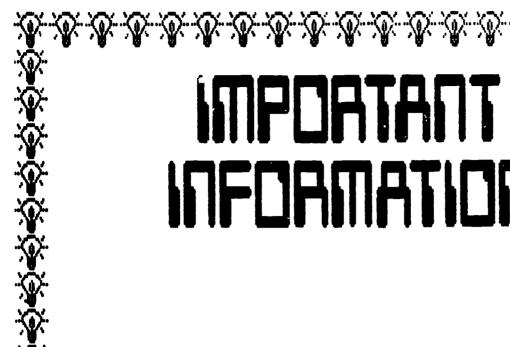
Students will be able to identify and refine questions for searching.

Students will be able to plan and conduct a successful search.

Students will be able to evaluate information resulting from a search.

Students will be able to present the selected information in one of several formats, for communication to others.





DATABASES

Before learning how to go online, students should become generally familiar with how databases are organized and with the vocabulary they will need to talk about searching.

A DATABASE is a collection of information records accessible by computer covering a particular area. For example, the <u>ERIC database</u> covers information in the area of education. ERIC contains professional information, however, it might be useful to a student making reports on topics such as "teacher burnout" or "student discipline." It would also be helpful for information on student organizations and activities. The <u>MAGS database</u> covers materials found in general interest magazines such as Time, Newsweek, Redbook, Life, etc., and the <u>DATATIMES database</u> covers information in various newspapers around the country.

DATABASES TO BE USED AS EXAMPLES IN THIS MANUAL

Databases that will be accessed in this course will be limited to ERIC, MAGS and DATATIMES.

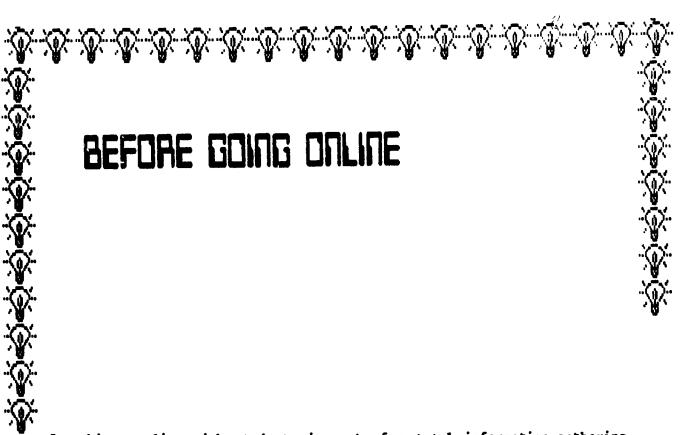
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC) -- Is a database found in BRS which collects, processes and makes available a wide range of educational documents. This database is generally for professional use. Included in the system are 16 clearinghouses, each specializing in a particular area of education. Documents processed by these clearinghouses are indexed in Resources in Education (RIE) and Current Index to Journals in Education (CIJE). RIE contains abstracts mainly of unpublished educational literature, while CIJE contains short annotations of published education journal articles. The contents of these two indexes can be retrieved online through the ERIC database.

MAGAZINES (MAGS)-Is another database found in BRS. It covers over 400 general interest magazines. (See Appendix A for a complete list of periodicals covered.) Full text is available for about 80 cf these magazines through MSAP.

BRS has over 80 other detabases in the areas of Sciences/Medicine, Business/Financial, Reference, Education, Social Sciences/Humanities, and BRS Special Files. (See Appendix B for a complete list of the BRS databases.)

DATATIMES-----Is a full-text database--searchable by keywords, names and phrases--containing the Seattle Times (since 1984) and a collection of other daily newspapers across the country, such as the Chicago Sun, Houston Chronicle, Daily Oklahoman and San Francisco Chronicle, as well as the AP News Wire.





Searching on-line with students is part of a total information-gathering and research curriculum which may be taught by the school library media specialist or by interested teachers working with the library media specialist. The objective of such a curriculum is to teach students to become knowledgeable users of information. The instructional activities should acquaint students with the full range of reference materials and networks available to them.

The most important factor in teaching students to use on-line searching as an information-gathering tool is the teacher's own knowledge of the database contents. What questions can be most successfully answered by an online search and what questions do not call for this approach? (No use sending a student to search ERIC for Senator Kennedy's home address or Yashington State's divorce statistics.)

A beginning program for student searching might work best as follows:

What the teacher (and/or library media specialist) will do

What students will do

Consult with library media specialists on the salection of database(s), equipment and environment for teaching students to conduct a search.

Become familiar with the contents of databases to be used.



What the teacher (and/or library media specialist) will do

What students will do

Learn basic techniques for going on-line and searching.

Become familiar with available searching tools (Thesaurus).

Work with students to narrow topics, refine research questions, specify information needed.

Coach and monitor searching activities of students.

Teach students how to evaluate and select relevant information; how to adapt topic to information that is presented by the search.

Teach students ways to communicate that information.

Select a topic; learn to narrow and specity.

Learn searching procedures for the spacific search in question; run the search.

Learn selection procedures; select information (from search results) to be used; obtain full documents as necessary.

Prepare report, paper, etc. using information received.

As familiarity with searching increases, teachers may wish to work with the library media specialist to teach students more generic searching techniques and develop policies for more independent student use of the computer and database subscription(s).

Before going online ask yourself "Is going on-line the most efficient and effective method to find the information?" (If your purpose is to browse through a database, you should realize that this is an expensive use of online time.) If the answer is "Yes", then ask yourself "Which database should I search?"

Often the searcher begins with a question that is too general. It is important to be as specific as possible so that the necessary "key words" and "descriptors" can be defined and used.

THE QUESTION

"I would like information on pollution in Japan."

Refine--Redefine--Narrow It--Be Specific

I want information on air pollution in the Tokyo area. KEY WORDS FOR THIS SEARCH MIGHT BE: air pollution, Tokyo, from 1984 to 1986.



HOW TO BEGIN

- Write down your search strategy on paper after you have determined what "key words" and "descriptors" you will use.
- Use a database thesaurus (if available) for related words.
- Check out the ways you can search for materials on various data bases--by date?
 - by descriptors?
 - by source of origin?
 - by title?
 - by author?
 - by language?

ASK YOURSELF

- What do I want to know?
- What do I need to know?
- What would be the title of the perfect answer to my question?
- What are some related words under which I might search?
- How am I going to use the information? -
 - for a comparative analysis?
 - for research?
 - for a paper?
 - for a report?
 - for developing policy?
 - for state-of-the-art information?
- What type of information do I want?
 - curriculum guides? general articles?
 - research?
 - models?
- What is the most appropriate source (database) to find this information?
- Should I be going on-line for the information?
 - is there a more direct approach?
 (an index, a specific book, a personal call)
- Would it be more efficient to go directly to my school librarian or my public librarian or a subject area specialist?



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SEARCHING STEPS

I. NEGOTIATE TOPIC

- Write down what you want to investigate.
- Clarify and refine focus of topic.

For example: Instead of pollution in Japan what the student is really looking for may be noise pollution in Tokyo as opposed to the entire country.

II. TRANSLATE TOPIC

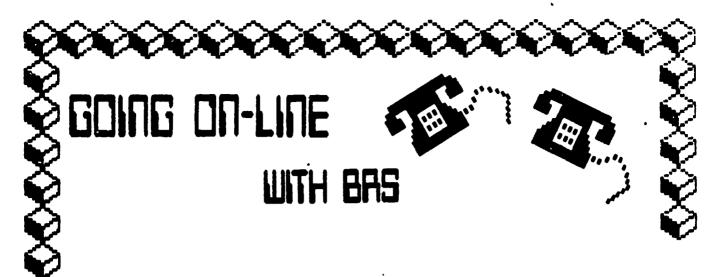
- Transform topic into search statements which can be handled by the online system.
- Identify the appropriate database.

III. CHOOSE THE TERMS YOU WILL USE

- List pertinent terms and phrases.
- List synonyms.
- Check database Thesaurus (if available) for descriptors.
- Decide terms that will not be used.
- Decide time period of documents desired.



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TYMNET AND TELENET

TYMNET and TELENET are dedicated telephone networks. Telephone access to the major databases is generally made less expensive by placing the call through one of these telecommunications networks. The telephone charge is included in your billing from the database vendor. You will want to select the network which has a number as close to your work site as possible, as your work telephone will have to bear the cost of any long distance charges to the network number.

TELENET AND TYMNET ACCESS NUMBERS:

TELENET		TYMNET		
Auburn Bellingham Everett Longview Olympia Richland Seattle Spokane Tacoma Wenatchee	206-939-9982 206-733-2720 TBA 206-577-5835 206-754-0460 509-375-5377 206-625-9612 509-455-4071 206-627-1791 509-663-6227	Auburn Bellevue/Seattle Bellingham Enumclaw/Auburn Everett Olympia Richland Seattle Spokane Tacoma Vancouver Yakima	206-735-3975 206-285-0109 206-671-5990 206-735-3975 206-258-1018 206-943-9050 509-375-3367 206-285-0109 509-624-1549 206-272-1503 206-696-9305 509-248-1462	

Telenet Customer Service: (800) 336-0437

Tymnet Customer Service: (800) 336-0149



LOG ON PROCEDURES ON TYMNET SYSTEM

After typing the appropriate telephone number

Screen Shows	User Types	Notes
Please type your terminal identifier	a	
Please log in	BRS (CR)	
+	CR	CR means strike RETURN key
P13 BRS is online Enter BRS Password	XXXXXXX (CR)	Type in password

LOG ON PROCEDURES ON TELEMET SYSTEM

After typing the appropriate telephone number

Screen Shows	User Types	Notes
	(CR)(CR) (CR), (CR)	Strike RETURN key twice
TELENET 206 36B TERMINAL =	(CR)	
0	405500	
31520B CONNECTED		
enter BRS Password ######		Type in password
Sign on is complete		

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. ;

EXPLANATION OF USER PROMPT

After the user has successfully signed on the USER PROMPT will appear.

The USER PROMPT is a number followed by a line and a colon. It looks like this: | __:. The appearance of the USER PROMPT means that you can enter a search statement. After the search statement is typed, strike RETURN.

EXPLANATION OF COMMANDS (Demonstrate all commands)

About 20 different commands are used by BRS. This manual addresses four essential commands. (See Appendix for complete summary of BRS commands) The command is always preceded by two periods (dots) in BRS. There are no spaces between the periods and the command letter or word.

COMMAND	<u>ABBREVIATION</u>	<u>FUNCTION</u>	EXAMPLE
PRINT	P	This command is used to display information (not to activate the printer.)	P 2 BIBL/DOC=1
		See example: You may wish to print the <u>BIB</u> Liographic information from <u>DOCument 1</u> of Statement 2.	
SEARCH	s	This command allows you to return from the print mode back to the search mode.	s
		When you sign on to the BRS system it automatically defaults to the search mode and you will get the user prompt (1_:).	
		SEE EXAMPLE: If you wish to type in a search state-ment and do not see the prompt, type Search.	



COMMAND ABBREVIATION	<u>FUNCTION</u>	EXAMPLE
CHANGEC	This command is used to change databases.	C/ERIC
	See example: You may be in MAGS and wish to change to ERIC. In order to do this you would execute theC command.	
off0	This command allows you to sign off the BRS system, ending the online search process.	••0
	SEE EXAMPLE: When you type0 the computer will show the date, time and length of time you were online. The time will be reported in hours and minutes.	

EXAMPLE

USING 4 COMMANDS: ...C (Change), ...P (Print), ...S (Search), ...O (Off)

You are in the ERIC database. You are in the SEARCH mode.

1_: computers ----- (r RESULT 8444 DOCUMENTS ma

(means you want to know how many articles the database has with the word COMPUZERS somewhere in it)

2_: technology -----RESULT 24438 DOCUMENTS

(means you want to know how many articles the database has with the word TECHNOLOGY somewhere in it) (this is the system response)

3_: computers and technology
RESULT 2341 DOCUMENTS -----

(means the database has 2341 documents that contain both words)

4_: ..C A400 -----

(means you are changing to the A400 database)

ENTER DATABASE NAME_: A400

- 1_: computers
 RESULT 5363 DOCUMENTS
- 2_: technology RESULT 15879 DOCUMENTS
- 3_: computers and technology RESULT 1336 DOCUMENTS
- 4_: ..P 3 BIBL/DOC=1 ------ (means you wish to print

 BIBLiographic information
 from DOCument 1 of

 Statement 3)

Statement 4_: (...P 3 BIBL/DOC=1) will result in the following information

1.

AU AUTHOR/S Russell, Sabin

TI TITLE: Life After Memorex

SO SOURCE: Venture V6 August 1984 p 44(3)

You are in the print mode if you wish to do more searching TYPE .. S (search) and you will receive a prompt 5__:.

Whenever you wish to stop searching TYPE .. 0 (off).



EXPLANATION OF BOOLEAN OPERATORS:

Boolean operators are used to indicate the presence or absence of particular terms within a group of documents.

- OR The operator "OR" retrieves any citation containing at least one of the terms "ORed" together. The "OR" operator is often expressed in everyday speech as "and". In executing a search you type the word or between the articles. For example: If you want material on CARS and MOTORCYCLES and BICYCLES, you would type CARS or MOTORCYCLES or BICYCLES. Spaces are also read as "OR", so if you typed CARS MOTORCYCLES BICYCLES, the computer would read it as though there were an OR between cars and motorcycles and an or between motorcycles and bicycles. "OR" always expands the result statement since the computer will look for any or all three words.
- AND The operator "AND" restricts searches to retrieve only documents containing the terms "ANDed" to each other. "AND" always reduces the size of the result statement since all terms that are "anded" need to be present.
- NOT The operator "NOT" excludes citations containing the terms "NOTted". Use caution in using the "NOT" operator.



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EXPLANATION OF TRUNCATION

More sophisticated understanding of the searching operation requires that students understand TRUNCATION.

Truncation allows the user to retrieve all keywords in the alphabetical file beginning with the word stem that is entered. In BRS the sign for truncation is \$. If you typed HORSE\$, you would retrieve all the words (followed by the number of documents) of the terms beginning with HORSE, i.e.,

- 1. HORSE, 78 documents;
- 2. HORSEBACK, 25 documents;
- 3. HORSEBACK-RIDING, 6 documents;
- 4. HORSEHEADS, 5 documents;
- 5. HORSEMAN, 2 documents.

If you wanted only HORSE or HORSES you would truncate this way: HORSE\$1. This shows that you want to go just one letter past the E in HORSE.



EXPLANATION OF PRINT ALTERNATIVES

When the print command is executed, there are many options of PARAGRAPHS TO BE PRINTED. Some of the options are:

Entire citation.....type ALL

Title paragraph.....type <u>TI</u>

Several paragraphs.....type AN, AU, TI

AN will give the CIJE or RIZ number

AU will give the author

TI will give the title

Basic bibliographic information.....type BIBL

When the print command is executed, there are many options of CITATIONS TO BE PRINTED. Some of the options are:

All citations.....type DOC=ALL

Single citation.....type DOC=1 or DOC=2, etc.

Sequential citations.....type DOC=1-10

Non-sequential citations.....type DOC=1, 3, 5, 10

This is an example of a print command: .. P 1 ALL/DOC=ALL

..PRINT 1 ALL/DOC=ALL

This means: ..P = PRINT

1 = search statement number

ALL = paragraphs in the citation to be printed

DOC ALL = number of citations to be printed

Note: The print command will not activate your printer. It tells the computer to display material on the screen.



HOURG ON-LINE WITH DATATIMES

EXPLANATION OF DATATIMES (NEWSPAPER DATABASE)

DATATIMES provides instant online access to newspapers around the country. Newspapers included are The Arkansas Gazette, The San Francisco Chronicle, The Baton Rouge State Times, Morning Advocate (Louisiana), The Daily Oklahoman, Oklahoma City Times, The Journal Record (an Oklahoma business and legal daily), The Dallas Morning News, The Daily Texan, The Houston Chronicle, The Seattle Times and The Chicago Sun-Times.

A student can search DATATIMES to search for information about individuals and/or specific topics for social studies, health, debate, English and other curriculum areas.

For local information the SEATTLE TIMES (since Fall 1984) database can be searched by person, subject or company, offering complete coverage of national and state-wide events from politics and economics to public interest news. The SEATTLE TIMES contains...Key Issues...Business...Regional News...Local News...Government...Sports...National News...International News.



⁻¹⁸⁻ 26

LOG ON/LOG OFF PROCEDURES FOR DATATIMES

LOG ON PROCEDURES ON TELEMET SYSTEM

After typing the appropriate telephone number

Screen Shows	User Typ_s	Notes
	(CR). (CR)	Strike RETURN key, type period, strike RETURN key
TELENET 206 368 TERMINAL =	(CR)	Strike RETURN key
•	405500	
405500 CCHNECTED		
USER NAME		Type in
PASSWORD		user name Type in password
Sign on is complete		

LOG OFF PROCEDURES

To log off type the appropriate EXIT selection from the menu. The terminal will display, for example:

ESTIMATED SESSION TIME IS 1 MINS. 31 SECS.

SEAJOAN logged out at 11-MAY-1987 16:38:08.51
405 500 DISCONNECTED 00 40 00:00:02:23 69 44



EXPLANATION OF LINE NUMBERS

The numbers that appear in front of the "/" mark are termed SET NUMBERS or COMMAND LINES. They serve the same purpose as the prompt (1___:) in BRS. The SET NUMBER or COMMAND LINE tells the user to "ENTER YOUR REQUEST".

EXPLANATION OF "FIND" COMMAND

The FIND command helps you locate articles in which the subject being researched occurs.

DEMONSTRATE

1/ FIND JAPAN*----(user types in FIND JAPAN)

* 2090 /JAPAN-----(DATATIMES replies that there are 2090 hits for JAPAN* The asterisk is used as the truncation symbol in Datatimes)

EXPLANATION OF PROXIMITY SEARCHING

If the topic you are searching consists of more than one word, you must enclose the group of words in quotes. The computer will search for words in close proximity to one another usually within the sentence of a particular article.

DEMONSTRATE



28

EXPLANATION OF DATATIMES LOGIC: AND, AND NOT, OR

Use AND when you wish to find two or more words occurring in the same article.

```
1/ FIND NAKASONE AND REAGAN

* 97 î/NAKASONE

* 5927 2/REAGAN

* 42 3/NAKASONE AND REAGAN
```

Use AND NOT to locate articles mentioning a certain subject, but not including a specific area within that subject.

```
2/ FIND NAKASONE AND NOT REAGAN

* 97 2/ NAKASONE

* 5927 3/ REAGAN

* 55 4/ NAKASONE AND NOT REAGAN
```

Use OR to find all stories involving a broad subject area.

```
17/ FIND PLANE "CRASHES" OR "PLANE DISASTERS" OR "AIRPLANE
     "DISASTERS"
      238
             17/ PLANE CRASHES
       23
             18/ PLANE DISASTERS
             19/ AIRPLANE DISASTERS
       6
             20/ "PLANE CRASHES" OR "PLANE DISASTERS" OF
      256
                 "AIRPLANE DISA+
21/ FIND JAPAN
    1649
             21 / JAPAN
22/ FIND 20 AND 21
             22 / 20 AND 21
      44
```



EXPLANATION OF DISPLAY COMMAND

The DISPLAY command allows the searcher to view articles in part or full. There are several ways you can have the material DISPLAYed.

1/ DISPLAY HEAD, DATE, LENGTH

This command will printout the headline, publication date, and story size of the stories in the story group. The most recent story is listed first.

14/ DISPLAY HEAD , DATE, LENGTH

STORY 1

HEAGLINE PACIFIC BALANCE OF POWER -- STRATEGIC REALITIES IN THE

PHILIPPINES

PUBLICATION DATE 12/94/85 STORY SIZE 30 INCHES

STORY 2

HEADLINE IMPORTS GROW IN IMPORTANCE

PURLICATION DATE 11/24/85 STORY SIZE 54 INCHES

STORY 7

BARRIERS TO TRADE -- RISING TIDE OF PROTECTION -- THREAT HEADLINE

TO U.S .- JAPAN RELATIONS

PUBLICATION DATE 10/13/85

STORY SIZE 74 INCHES STORY 8

HEADLINE FOCUS ON JAPAN -- JAPAN CONSIDERED BUILDING ITS OWN

AIRLINER INDUSTRY, THEN SETTLES FOR BOEING DEAL

PUBLICATION DATE 9/29/35 STORY SIZE 110 INCHES

STORY 9

HEADLINE U.S. MUST IMPOSE WHALING SANCTIONS AGAINST JAPAN, COURT

RULES

PUBLICATION DATE 8/6/85 STORY SIZE 15 INCHES





1/ DISPLAY HEAD, DATE, BRIEF

This command will printout the headline, publication date, file number, newspaper, page, story size, byline, subject and story abstract-generally the first 5-10 lines of the story text.

15/ DISPLAY HEAD. DATE. BRIEF

STORY 1

HEADLINE

"PENCE PARK": A SEMITTE CAMPAIGN TALLES ROOT IN HEW YORK

CITY

PUBLICATION DATE FILE NUMBER PUBLICATION DATE 8/15/85 38221 8/15/85

NEWSPAPER -ABE

THE SEATTLE TIMES, COPYRIGHT 1985

B3

STURY SIZE YEADL INE

21 INCHES

"PEACE PARK": A SEATTLE CAMPAIGN TAKES ROOT IN HEW TORK

CITY

SYLINE SUBJECT

STORY EXTRACT

MICHAEL SION, TIMES STAFF REPORTER

PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS: PEACE: CLUBS AND SOCIETIES: MAYORS New York City's first ''peace park'' was dedicated yesterday at a site across from the United Nations building in a move inspired by a Seattle-based peace group's efforts to create a U.S.-U.S.S.R. peace park in the Soviet Union. "It is my earnest hope that we will soon have other peace parks here and in other parts of the world, " New York Mayor Ed Koch told more than 100 people gathered at Raiph J. Bunche Park _ now the Raiph J. Buncho peace park _ on the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II. Three hundred white ballouns rose against the city's towering skyline as 40 children from a Park Department day camp sang "We Shall Overcome" in

the park named for Bunche. the 1950 Nobel Peace Prize recipient. Koch was joined at the ceremony by U.S. deligate to the U.N. Harvey Feldman and other dignitaries, including Seattle attorney Fred Noland. a founder of the proup Ploughshares, which is made up of about 50 former Phace Corps members.





1/ DISPLAY FULL

This command will give the header information (file number, publication date, newspaper, edition, section, page, story size, headline, credit, origin of story, subject) and the full text of the story.

21/ DISPLAY FULL

** STORY 1

:ILE NUMBER 49198 PUBLICATION DATE 10/27/85

:EWSPAPER THE SEATTLE TIMES, COPYRIGHT 1985

EDITION WEEKEND SECTION NEWS Ab PAGE STORY SIZE 46 INCHES

EADL INE JAPANESE STUDENTS DRIVEN TO SUICIDE BY SCHOOL BULLIES

REDIT UPI JRIGIN OF STORY **FOKYO**

SUBJECT EDUCATION: SUICIDES: TEEN-AGERS: CHILDRET AND JOUTH: ABUSE (OF CHILDREN, WIVES, ETC): SOCIAL CONDITIONS

(NON-US): STUDENT ACTIVITIES AND COMBUCT

KEYWORD-HIT

TOKYO (UP1) _ The Japanese are finding that their schools, praised worldwide as godels of discipline and unparalleled in their production of mathematicians and scientists, have a victous underside that drives some students to bullying and others to suicide because of tough competition and prossure to succeed.

Lawyers, education experts and police warn that beatings in schools are increasing due to the intense pressures on Japanese schoolchildren. One expert says half the nation's students have been victims of bullying. Five students killed themselves last year.

Former U.S. Secretary of Education forrel Bell, on a recent risit to Japan, lavished praise on the school system that has produced students recognized worldwide for their excellence in science and math-

"There is much more emphasis on order and discipline" than in

the United States, he said.

But the experts say that same strong discipline is driving

elementar; students to violence against mach other.
A report issued this summer by the National Police Agency cited numerous examples of brutality. In one case in the western city of Usaka, four teen-agers tool a 13-year-old classwate to a temple, undressed her, burned her with

candles and repeatedly struck her with a steel bar, the report said. She was seriously injured.

Police say there were 567 cases of abuse by elementary, junior high and high school students reported in the first six months of this They said nearly 1,000 youths had been arrested in connection with bullying.

"Police reveal only the cases that have been reported, but I know that So percent or Japanese school age children have been victims

of serious bullying," says Tamotsu Songoku, sociology professor at the Japan Youth Rosearch Institute.

In Japan, where individualism is frowned upon, most schools have strict dress codes. Restrictions extend to students' hair. Boys must be while to tuck their hair under their caps and permanents are forbidden. Girls with naturally reddish or curly hair must carry permits saying they are natural.

Students must cope with prossure from toachers and families to study hard to pass the arduous culranco examinations to the best universities.

Proparations begin as early as kindergarten. Parents vie to get their children into institutions with the highest rate of entry to the best elementary schools, beginning a pattern that continues all the way

-24- 32

Hobuvoshi Indichi, head of the Japan Parent_Feacher Association. and other educators also attribute the violence to the procound social changes that have taken place in Japan after World War II.

The decreasing size of families and dwindling contact with neighbors in cities have created a generation that is unfamiliar with acceptable group behavior, Inouchi said.

"Bullying in Japan is not like in the United States or China" where children tease one another, said Sengolu. "Here the problem is More severe."

Seli: Sato, a 14-year-old buy who could no longer handle repeated throuts and beatings from his classimates, hanged himself main his home. He was one of five children who have committed suicide this year after being builted.

Serji's parents said they found a note from his classmates in his school bag that said: "We will beat you tomorrow if you do not bring 15,000 yen (\$70) and a motorcycle."

They said their son had repeatedly received threats but school

authorities were of no help.

"The five children killed themselves because they couldn't balk to anyone, or even if they did the bullios were stronger than their teachers." Sengoku seid.

the wost recent suicide brought the issue to the attention of the government. Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakusone has instructed the

Education Ministry to deal with the problem.
"Toward the 21st century, we have to bring up children who don cope will the international community," said induch: "Being an economic citical is not good enough."

END OF STORY REACHED

** Retrieved through Datatimes.





SAMPLE SEAACHES



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*CONNECT TIME
                0:05:40 HH:MM:SS
                                        SEARCH STRATEGY
EST A400 COST:
                     C-HES
                             DE-ROY
                                        by Mary Webster
                              £5.00
                      $.00
ENTER DATABASE NAME : ERIC
                                        Search Topic: Teaching the Writing
                                             of Haiku
ERIC 1966 - DEC 1985 (BOTH)
                                        Curricular Area: Language Arts
BRS SEARCH MODE - ENTER QUERY
                                        Database: ERIC
     1_: HAIKU SAME TEACH$3
                                        1_: Haiku Same Teach$3
                                        2: 1 Same Writing
                       46 DOCUMENTS
      RESULT
     2_: 1 SAME WRITING
                                             ..P 2 BIBL/DOC=1-10
      RESULT
                       19 DOCUMENTS
     3_: ..P 2 BIBL/DOC=1-10
AN ED252486.
AU Bernson, Mary Hammond, Ed.; Magnusson, Elaine, Ed.
fI Modern Japan: An Idea Book for K-12 Teachers. Multicultural
   Education Resource Series.
IS RIEMAY85.
YR 84.
AN ED239968.
AU Sauer. Susan.
TI A Study of Japan for the Intermediate Grades.
IS RIEJUN84.
YR 80.
       3
AN EJ291929.
AU Owens, Peter.
II Creative Writing with Computers.
SO Popular Computing; v3 n3 p128-30,132 Jan 1984. 84.
IS CIJAPR84.
YR 84.
AN ED219978.
AU Galloway, Vicki; And Others.
TI Around the World: Japan. An Exploratory Unit for Middle School
   Students.
IS RIEJAN83.
/R 80.
AN EJ244084.
AU Yahnke, Robert.
TI Teaching Haiku Poetry in the Humanities Classroom.
SO Improving College and University Teaching; v29 n2 p71-77 Spr 1981.
   81.
IS CIJAUG81.
```



YR 81.

ć

AN ED198548.

AU Bush, Gloria S. Ed.

II From Fluorescent Sandpaper to Shiny Orange Poems.

SN Ford Foundation, New York, N.Y. (QFX27000).

IS RIEJUL81.

YR 74.

7

AN ED193965.

AU Hiller, Janet Prus.

II Poetry-Writing in the Foreign Language Classroom.

IS RIEMARSI.

YR 80.

8

AN ED170765.

AU Matthews, Dorothy, Ed.

TI Best Illinois Prose and Poetry of 1978.

SO Illinois English Bulletin; v66 n4 Entire Issue Spr 1979. 79.

IS RIEOCT79.

YR 79:

9

AN ED161629.

TI SCDC Spanish Curricula Units. Language Arts, Unit 6. Grade 2. Teacher's Guide.

SN Office of Bilingual Education (DMEW/OE), Washington, D.C. (BBB12883).

IS RIEMAR79.

YR 77.

10

AN ED150782.

AU James, Sally; Gaab, Carolyn.

TI PROJECT SUCCESS: Language Arts. (Introductory Packet, Short Stories, Poetry, Drafting-Editing-Preserving, Newbery Award Winning Books, Writing for the Theater, Bibliography).

SN Bureau of Elementary and Secondary Education (DHEW/OE), Washington, D.C. (BBB00077).

IS RIEJUL78.

YR 77.

END OF DOCUMENTS

ENTER DOCUMENT SELECTION S







ENTER DATABASE NAME_: 4400

#SION ON 17:04:14

12/14/8

A400 FEB 1985

BRS BEARCH MODE - ENTER QUERY

1_: JAPAN\$ AND NUCLEAR AND HIRE

RESULT 10 DOCUMENTS

2_: ..P 1 ALL/DOC=1-5

SEARCH STRATEGY by Bill Wilson

Search Topic: Japan and Nuclear War

(Japanese attitudes)

Curricular Area: Social Studies

Database: A400

1_: Japan\$ and nuclear and Hiroshima

2_: ..P 1 ALL/DOC=1-5

1

AN ACCESSION NUMBER: 90661. 8412.

AU AUTHOR/S: Gomer, Robert.

TI TITLE: Where to? (Soviet-U.S. relations).

SO SOURCE: Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists. v40. February: 1984. p46(2).

YR YEAR: 1984.

- AB ABSTRACT: The Soviet Union and the United States must negotiate and improve their foreign relations before one of them triggers off a nuclear war. The Soviet Union has withdrawn from the intermediate range nuclear forces talks and will react to the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles. Talks in Geneva, Switzerland, hive also broken down. By reducing their forces, the U.S. and the Soviet Union would still be powerful enough to destroy each other. The 44,000 warheads of both forces are far more poweful than those used on Hiroshima, Japan. The arms race continues as the U.S. strives for superiority. It is unlikely that this will lead to a nuclear war but an increase in weapons and defenses. Space weapons would probably ruin arms control. Both sides are suspicious of each other and relations are damaged by the arms race. A nuclear war would be disastrous to both sides and the money spent on weapons should be used to improve education, social welfare and employment. Trust is essential, as is the Soviet Union's willingness to improve relations with the U.S. 0.0'D.
- DE DESCRIPTORS: Russia: Foreign relations -- United States. United States: Foreign relations -- Russia. Arms control.
- CC CLASSIFICATION CODES: Science & Technology (ST). Political Science (PS).

2

AN ACCESSION NUMBER: 90656. 8412.

AU AUTHOR/S: Suzuki, Sunao.

- TI TITLE: Public attitudes toward peace. (peace and security in Japan).
- SO SOURCE: Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists. v40. February, 1984. p27(5).

YR YEAR: 1984.

GR GRAPHICS: Table (TA).

AB ABSTRACT: Public attitudes in Japan towards peace through nuclear disarmament are strong enough to oppose the government's attempts at militarization. More people favor pacifism than rearmament, but the majority of those aged 25-29 years want the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki to be remembered. The Japanese Teachers Union started a peace education campaign which strongly opposes the Liberal Democratic government's military policies. Many national newspapers write about anti-nuclear matters. The Liberal Democrats and the Ministry of Education are rewriting textbooks to eliminate aspects.



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-31-

of Japanese involvement in past wars. Japan has the higgest anti-muclear movement. Anti-muclear groups gained 80 anti-movement signatures supporting a ban on nuclear arms, but complicit indeed on a

groups led to this exaggeration in numbers. Since the ban of nuclear weapons in Japan in 1954, the majority are still in ray of this. In 1983, the landing of the United States ship Enterprise in Sasebo caused less public uproar than it did in 1968. Yasuhiro Nakasone, prime minister and a liberal democrat, decided to supply the U.S. with weapons-making technology. 0.0.0.

DE DESCRIPTORS: Atomic weapons and disarmament: Public opinion.

Japan: Military policy -- Public opinion. Public opinion: Japan.

ID IDENTIFIERS: Anti-nuclear movements: Japan.

CC CLASSIFICATION CODES: Science & Technology (ST). Political Science (PS).

AN ACCESSION NUMBER: 90653. 8412.

AU AUTHOR/S: Toyoda, Toshiyuki.

TI TITLE: Scientists look at peace and security. (Japan).

SO SOURCE: Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists. v40. February, 1984. p16(4).

YR YEAR: 1984.

GR GRAPHICS: Photograph (PH).

AB ABSTRACT: Scientists play an important role in maintaining peace and security in Japan while its government favors armament. Yoshib Nishima and Hideki Yutawa were among the many scientists involved in military research and development during World War II. After the bombing of Hiroshima, they did intensive studies of the effects of radiation, but were then forbidden to continue until 1951. Japanese scientists and engineers turned to manufacturing non-military products. The Japanese Constitution, formed in 1944 stated that the country would avoid involvement in international Japanese scientists formed the Peace Study Group in 1950. Public support was strong, but international unrest increased. There was intense anti-nuclear feeling in Japan in 1954 as fisherman experienced radiation and tuna were poisoned. The Kyoto Conference of Scientists, formed by Yukawa in 1962, laid out 3 non nuclear principles which states that Japan would not possess, manufacture or transport nuclear weapons. Japanese civilian support was high. Support for militarization is growing among scholars and the Japanese government. The latter, under Frime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, is considering conventional militarization in return for protection from the U.S.

NP NAMED PERSON/S: Yukawa, Hideki.

DE DESCRIPTORS: Atomic warfare and society. Scientists: Japan -Political activity. Japan: Military policy. Japan: Defenses. CC CLASSIFICATION CODES: Science & Technology (ST). Political Science

(PS).

AN ACCESSION NUMBER: 83732. 8412.

AU AUTHOR/S: Mackay, Gillian.

TI TITLE: Nuclear carnage on film.

SO SOURCE: Maclean's. v97. March 26, 1984. p8(1).

YR YEAR: 1984.

PT FURLICATION TYPE: News report (NE).

ok GRAPHICS: Photograph (PH):

antinuclear movement, rought for 30 years to retrieve the science made in 1946 of the aftermath of the atomic bomb attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Sussan was director of the army film from sent to record the events. He hoped to use the film as a wear on against nuclear war but the war department classified the film and Sussan did not see it again until 1979 when it was discovered in the National Archives in Washington, D.C. It has since been used for

some 6 antinuclear documentaries. Sussan believes public viewing of the footage aided the antinuclear cause and for him that cause is all important. In 1981 Sussan discovered he had cancer of the lymph glands, prevalent among bomb survivors in Japan. With only from 2 to 5 years to live, his sole interest is the abolition of nuclear weapons. D.D.

NP NAMED PERSON/S: Sussan, Herbert.

DE DESCRIPTORS: World War, 1939-1945: Japan -- Aerial operations, American. Hiroshima (Japan): Bombardment, 1945. Nagasaki (Japan): Bombardment, 1945. Atomic warfare in motion pictures.

CC CLASSIFICATION CODES: Political Sciencæ (PS).

5 AN ACCESSION NUMBER: 75421. 8501.

AU AUTHOR/S: Corson, Ross.

TI TITLE: What did you do in the war, Daddy?.

SO SOURCE: Commonweal. v110. August 12, 1983. p422(2).

YR YEAR: 1983.

AB ABSTRACT: Nagasaki and Hiroshima may be symbols of American scientific and military achievements but they are not worthy of glory and honor. A small military outfit, the 509th Composite Group, was created to prepare the 'Enola Gay' for her mission. Security and secrecy were extremely tight. Members of the 509th did not know the goal of their mission. On August 6, 1945, the 'Enola Gay's bomb killed aproximately 100,000 Japanese. Harry Truman described the bomb as a weapon in the arsenel of righteousness. Modern historians have severely criticized this opinion. Abe Spitzer, pilot on the Nagaski mission, said the missions were nothing to be proud of and should never be repeated. Those working in the nuclear weapons industry may consider whether posterity will curse or praise their work. D.E.

DE DESCRIPTORS: Atomic bomb: Japan -- Nagasaki. Atomic bomb: Japan -- Hiroshima. Atomic warfare: Moral and religious aspects.

CC CLASSIFICATION CODES: History (HI).





IN ACCESSION NUMBER: 125480. 8502.

W AUTHOR/S: Seamonds, Jack A.

- 'I TITLE: A resurgent auto industry a
- 30 SOURCE: U.S. News and World Report.

/R YEAR: 1984.

R GRAPHICS: Cartoon (CA). Photograph

AB ABSTRACT: The United States automobi phenomenal recovery. It now must ma industry accounts for 1/6 of the mar auto market still faces severe compe small-car market, and import quotas General Motors (GM) and Ford face un employees will demand a share of the \$3.7 billion on revenues of 74.6 bil

SEARCH STRATEGY by Warren Berg

Search Topic: The Impact of Japanese

Imported Cars

Curricular Area: Social Studies

Database: A400

Japan

2: Automobile\$1

3_: 1 and 2

3 and Import\$2

..P 4 ALL/DOC=1,2,5,6,7,9

almost went to the wall, earned \$700 million last year. Although sales increased last year they are 26% lower than in 1978. profits are higher because of cost-cutting. Ford claims to have reduced costs by \$1 billion a year between 1979 and 1983. automation, lower absenteeism and better productivity also contributed to increased profits. In the future, Japan could take over the small car market and leave the market for large cars to American auto producers M.M.

E DESCRIPTORS: Automobile industry and trade. General Motors Corp. Ford Motor Co.

C CLASSIFICATION CODES: Business & Economics (BE).

IN ACCESSION NUMBER: 125398. 8502.

AU AUTHOR/S: Fleming, James.

I TITLE: The fight over import quotas.

30 SOURCE: Maclean's. v97. May 28, 1984. p46(1).

'R YEAR: 1984.

R GRAPHICS: Photograph (PH).

4B ABSTRACT: A survey carried out by the Automobile Importers of Canada shows that import quotas reduced Japanese car sales by 1/2 since 1983. The Canadian Association of Japanese Automobile Dealers were outraged at the decline in sales which they blame on import quotas. They want an increase in import quotas but Canadian automakers and the auto union want the quotas to remain as they are. Discussions have been complicated by Canada's demand that in return for an increase in quotas, Japanese companies must invest more in Canada. Canadians fear that extending quotas might lead to Japan flooting the Canadian market with autos that it cannot sell to other countries that have import quotas. Quotas have greatly benefitted the North American auto industry. Leading automakers in Canada and America made huge profits in 1983. However Canadian consumers had to pay higher prices for their autos because of a lack of competiton from Japanese cars. The Canadian Association of Japanse Automobile dealers has prepared an advertising campaign to convince Canadians of the disadvantages of import quotas. A.T.

DE DESCRIPTORS: Import quotas: Canada. Automobile industry and trade: Automobile Importers of Canada. Canadian Association of Japanese Automobile Dealers.

C CLASSIFICATION CODES: Business & Economics (BE).

₹,

- AN ACCESSION NUMBER: 120228. 3412.
- AUTHOR/S: Brody, Michael.
- : TITLE: The labor showdown of the decade.
- 30 SOURCE: Fortune. v109. April 16, 1984. p128(6).
- 'R YEAR: 1984.
- R GRAPHICS: Portrait (PO). Photograph (PH).
- AB ABSTRACT: The automobile industry's ability to compete with Japanese imports depends on negotiations with the United Auto Workers (UAW) this summer. Workers at General Motors (GM) are already on the defensive, due to the leakage of the company's plans for the forthcoming negotiations. The plan contained a productivity clause which would reduce GM's hourly American work force by 60,000-120,000 over the next 2 1/2 years. Lower labor costs and higher productivity in Japan account for over half the difference between the Japanese cost of producing a car and the American cost. Wages and benefits will be the core issues during bargaining. workers now consider job security more important than wages. Vice President Donald Ephlin is one of the few union officials who realizes that the good days are over and he favors profit sharing is a solution. Local 160 President Peler Kelly is a radical who opposes both concessions and profit sharing. Worker participation in some plants has made it easier for management to get concessions on work rules but unions oppose this as it undermines their function.
- DESCRIPTORS: Automobile industry and trade. General Motors Corp. United Automobile Workers of America. Collective bargaining: Automobile industry.
- IC CLASSIFICATION CODES: Business & Economics (BE).

6

- IN ACCESSION NUMBER: 115018. 8412.
- I TITLE: Subcompacts: Detroit is giving Japan the right of way.
- 30 SOURCE: Business Week. v2814. October 31, 1983. p42(2).
- 'R YEAR: 1983.
- R GRAPHICS: Photograph (PH).
- AB ABSTRACT: The 3 leading automobile companies are proposing to work with Japanese firms on small-car production, rather than compete by developing their own smaller models. Japanese companies have a 25% to 35% cost advantage due to lower labor rates, tax relief on exports, and an advantageous yen-dollar relationship. General Motors Corp. (GM) wants a higher quota limit for Japanese imports, allowing the company to import 300,000 cars in 1984. In addition, it is seeking Federal Trade Commission approval for a deal allowing GM to build 200,000 Toyota-designed cars annually. Ford and Chrysler are trying to interest Japanese partners in similar The deal awaits Japan's decision on voluntary export The United Auto Workers wants the Administration to control. maintain the current limit to pressurize Japanese companies into building American plants. Some analysts believe importing is the only long-term, economic alternative for American companies.
- DESCRIPTORS: General Motors Corporation. Ford Motor company. Chrysler Corporation. Automobile industry and trade. Foreign licensing agreements. Automobiles, Compact: Japan.
- C CLASSIFICATION CODES: Business & Economics (RE).

, 10

IN ACCESSION NUMBER: 112197. 8412.

AUTHOR/S: Ross. Daniel Charles.

- TITLE: PM's dollarwise quide to 1984 imports.
- D SOURCE: Popular Mechanics. v161. March, 1984. p94074
- R YEAR: 1984.
- R GRAPHICS: Photograph (PH). Table (TA).
- ABSTRACT: This article describes and prices most of the 1984 automobile imports. They will often sell at above the 'suggested list price' so it is wise to shop around. Cars from Japan, Italv. Great Britain, Germany, France, and Sweden are covered. P.R.
- DE DESCRIPTORS: Automobiles, Foreign: Prices. Automobile industry and trade.
- CC CLASSIFICATION CODES: Business & Economics (BE). Consumer Products (EP).

9

- IN ACCESSION NUMBER: 112197. 8412.
- AU AUTHOR/S: Tippett, W. Paul.
- II TITLE: The auto industry in transition.
- 30 SOURCE: Vital Speeches of the Day. v49. January 1, 1983. pl sel
- /R YEAR: 1983.
- of PUBLICATION TYPE: Transcript (TS).
- AB ABSTRACT: The United States auto industry is changing and is under attack from its Japanese rivals. The U.S. auto industry was the world leader until 4 years ago. The trouble began with the 1973 oil crisis. The 1979 oil crisis and other economic problems caused the major slump which still continues. Foreign competitors took advantage of this slump. The American auto industry was compelled to become more efficient; this they have done. Japan is successful in the auto industry not because they they have a better workforce and management, but because of their government's policy on industry and trade. It is essential that Congress change their policy on Japanese auto imports so as to give an equal opportunity to American manufactuers. If the U.S. auto industry is to compete effectively action must be taken now. B.F.
- DE DESCRIPTORS: Automobile industry and trade. Automobile industry and trade: Japan.
- C CLASSIFICATION CODES: Business & Economics (BE).



1_: japan\$3

2693 DOCUMENTS

women feminist\$1

RESULT 5849 DOCUMENTS

3_: role\$1

RESULT 3341 DOCUMENTS

4_: 1 and 2 and 3

RESULT 8 DOCUMENTS

5_: ..p 4 all/doc=1-8

SEARCH STRATEGY by Mamie Jackson

Search Topic: Modern Japanese Women

Curricular Area: Social Studies

Database: A400

Japan\$3

Women or Feminist\$1

Role\$1

1 and 2 and 3

..P 4 ALL/DOC=1,2,5,6

AN ACCESSION NUMBER: 111766. 8412.

AU AUTHOR/S: Wright, Louisa.

II TITLE: Goodbye Kimono.

30 SOURCE: Time. v122. December 12, 1983. p46(1).

/R YEAR: 1983.

R GRAPHICS: Photograph (PH).

18 ABSTRACT: Career-minded Japanese women are bypassing clerical roles in Japanese firms in favor of foreign companies which offer better pay and promotion prospects. It is estimated that 80% of the 1,118 major Japanese companies will not hire any women graduates this year. Even if hired, women are largely excluded from training programs. Their earnings are less than half that of male colleagues. Employers maintain that most women leave their jobs for marriage. Foreign firms are slow to allow women into marketing and other traditionally male roles. The Japanese government is more inclined to hire women, but very few hold managerial positions. B.K.

DESCRIPTORS: Women: Employment -- Japan. Japan: Social life and customs -- 20th century.

C CLASSIFICATION CODES: Business & Economics (BE). Sociology (SO).

2

IN ACCESSION NUMBER: 102331.

AU AUTHOR/S: Richie, Donald.

I TITLE: Geisha.

30 SOURCE: New York Times Book Review. v89. February 5, 1984. p8(1).

/R YEAR: 1984,

T PUBLICATION TYPE: Book Review (BR).

R GRAPHICS: Photograph (PH).

- AB ABSTRACT: Liza Crithfield Dalby's book is the first real glimpse the West has had into the geisha world. She entered the geisha world of Ponto-cho to study this closed world. The geisha's role is social and they are trained to gain the confidence to talk and joke The authors' sensative observation and common sense with a man. allows the reader to enter this unusual world. She found the geisha to be an intelligent and dedicated group of women living profitable lives in the midst of a male dominated society. E.M.
- IP NAMED PERSON/S: Crithfield, Dalby, Liza.

, · • ·

-)E DESCRIPTORS: Geisha: Geishas: Japan.
- C CLASSIFICATION CODES: Sociology (SD).

ACCESSION NUMBER: 14151. 8501. -UTHOR/S: McCormick, Ruth. 'ITLE: Japanese film: the Orient expressed. (Currents in Japanese GURCE: American Film. v8. March, 1983. p72(2). 'EAR: 1983. 'UBLICATION TYPE: Book Review (BR). ABSTRACT: "Currents in Japanese Cinema" is the first critical work available to English-readers by Japan's best film critic, Tadao Sato. The book contains a series of essays, which cover the whole range of lapanese cinema, and especially the post-war Japanese era. 'hroughout the book, Sato looks on Japanese film and society in .grms of 2 Japanese heroes, the 'Tateyaku', the 'bold samurai' type, end the 'nimaime', his more effeminate and amorous counterpart. sato also deals with Japanese women and the role of the suffering percine. He holds that Japanese cinema has realized its own, and lapan's, lack of identity and hopes that this knowledge will make or its future importance. L.C. :AMED PERSON/S: Sato, Tadao. DESCRIPTORS: Currents in Japanese Cinema. Moving-pictures: Japan. LASSIFICATION CODES: Performing Arts (PA).

ACCESSION NUMBER: 12715. 8501. TITLE: Currents in Japanese cinema. SOURCE: Films in Review. v33. November, 1982. p572(2). /EAR: 1982. *UBLICATION TYPE: Book Review (BR). ABSTRACT: ""Currents in Japanese Cinema" is a very informative collection of es mys on Japanese films. There is good insight into Japanese cultur ! character. The role of women in films and Tapanese life .lyzed. Other themes covered are family 'elationships a Merican Japanese relations. The historical packground of the sinema from 1896 to 1981 is treated :omprehensively. P.F. JAMED PERSON/S: Sato, Tadao. DESCRIPTORS: Currents in Japanese cinema. Moving-pictures: Japan. "oving-pictures, Japanese. CLASSIFICATION CODES: Performing Arts (PA). Language & Literature 'LL') •



1_: visual arts

RESULT 16304 DOCUMENTS

2_: handicraft#1

RESUL 1 185 DOCUMENTS

3_: Japan\$3

RESULT 2693 DOCUMENTS

4_: 1 and 2 and 3

RESULT 3 DOCUMENTS

5 : ..p 4 all/doc+i-3

SEARCH STRATEGY by Dale Keith

Search Topic: Zapanese Handicrafts Curricular Area: Social Studies/Art

Database: A400

1_: Visual arts

2: Handicraft\$1

3_: Japan\$3

4: 1 and 2 and 3

5: ..P 4 ALL/DOC=1-3

AN ACCESSION NUMBER: 47918. 8501.

AU AUTHOR/S: Fujii, Jocelyn.

I TITLE: Todays Temari for yesterday's craft.

30 SOURCE: Aloha. vo. September, 1983. p46(6).

'R YEAR: 1983.

R GRAPHICS: Photograph (PH).

- ABSTRACT: The Temari Center for Asian and Pacific Fibers in Kaimuki, HI, offers classes involving the fiber arts of Asia and the Pacific to some 500 students. These range from the technology of dyeing to traditional Japanese bookmaking. Takashi Yotsumoto, a professor of art at Tokyo Zokei University visited the center to give lectures and demonstrations on his technique of using 'mochi', a paste made from rice and flour, to dye fabrics. This technique is called 'ironori' and though it was used since the 1800s, Yotsumoto is credited with being the first to use it in contemporary way. Ann Kimura founded the school. Four years ago she opened it with Reynold Choy. The programs are devised to sustain a balance between the serious undertaking of craft, the development of artistic awareness and carefree enjoyment. P.O'R.
- JP NAMED PERSON/S: Yotsumoto, Takashi.
- DESCRIPTORS: Temari Center for Asian and Pacific Fibres. Handicraft: Study and teaching -- Hawaii. Dyes and dyeing: Textile fibers.
- CC CLASSIFICATION CODES: Art & Architecture (AR). Regional News & USA (RN). Travel & Leisure (TL).

2

IN ACCESSION NUMBER: 16745. 8412.

AU AUTHOR/S: Morse, Samuel C.

'I TITLE: Living national treasures of Japan.

30 SOURCE: American Craft. v43. April, 1983. p2(6)

'R YEAR: 1983.

3R GRAPHICS: Photograph (PH).

ABSTRACT: The Miseum of Fine Arts, Boston presented 'Living National Treasures', the first exhibition in the United States by esteemed Japanese traditional artists. Ceramics and textiles, the most important traditional crafts in Japan, comprised the largest part of the exhibition. The works included ceramics by Toyozo Arakawa, Toyo Kanashige, Shoji Hamada, Kenkichi Tomimoto, Hajime



Kato and textiles by Kako Moriguchi, katsuma Nakamura, heisu'e Serizawa, and Rikizo Munehiro, often using the yuzen technique. Lacquerwork is also featured but unfortunately their decoration often detracts from the technical quality. The craftsmen working is ceramics and textiles are definitely the most imaginative and original. D.D.

DESCRIPTORS: Art, Modern: 20th century -- Japan -- Exhibitions. Handicraft: Japan -- Exhibitions.

C CLASSIFICATION CODES: Art & Architecture (AR).

3

IN ACCESSION NUMBER: 1975. 8412.

"I TITLE: The treasures in person.

30 SOURCE: Connaisseur. v212. December, 1982. p24(1).

/R YEAR: 1982.

R GRAPHICS: Photograph (PH).

ABSTRACT: The Museum of Fine Arts in Boston and Japan's Living National Treasures Exhibition Committee have cooperated to produce an exhibition of 160 traditional craft objects running through Jan. 2, 1983. In 1955, the Japanese government established 'Intangible Cultural Property' to ensure the survival of traditional craft techniques. The title ''Living National Treasure'' is assigned to artisans who make new objects using ancient methods. D.H.

DESCRIPTORS: Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. Art, Japanese: Exhibitions. Boston (Massachusetts): Exhibitions. Handicraft: Japan -- Exhibitions.

CC.CLASSIFICATION CODES: Art & Architecture (AR). Regional News & USA (RN).

END OF DOCUMENTS IN LIST 3RS SEARCH MODE - ENTER QUERY





BRS SEARCH MODE - ENTER QUERY
9_: quality adj circle\$1

SEARCH STRATEGY by Beverly Y. Kooi

RESULT 19 DOCUME 10_: ..p 9 ti/doc=all Search Topic: Employee Management in Industry using Quality Circles Curricular Area: Business or Economics Database: A400

TI TITLE: The Japanese manager

9: Quality Adj Circle\$1 10: ..P 9 TI/DOC=ALL

TI TITLE: Square holes for quality circles.

TI TITLE: Creativity: moving beyond linear logic.

TI TITLE: The management club: A quality circle for managers.

TI TITLE: Are you guaranteed a raise this year?.

TI TETLE: Well-run companies: the secret of success.

TI VITLE In praise of quality circles.

TI TITLE: Quality circles - the latest fad or a real winner?.

TI TITLE: Putting quality into quality circles.

10 TI TITLE: Corporate esprit de corps languishes.

TI TITLE: Putting quality circles to work.

TI TITLE: What's happening in. District 11, New York City?.

TI TITLE: A Japanese management import comes full circle.

TI TITLE Can we learn a lesson from Japan?.

TI TITLE: Paying for productivity.



TI TITLE: The 'Japanese miracle'.

TI TITLE Participative and flexible decision making.

18
TI TITLE: Quality's vicious circles.

19
TI TITLE: Which productivity solution will work?.
END OF DOCUMENTS IN LIST

AN ACCESSION NUMBER: 99513. 8412. TI TITLE: Well-run companies: the secret of success. SO TOURCE: U.S. News and World Report. v95. October 10, 1983. p74(2). YR YEAR: 1983. PT PUBLICATION TYPE: Interview (IN). GR GRAPHICS: Portrait (PO). Photograph (PH). AB ABSTRACT: The best firms never neglect the small or simple things. Continuous innovation, good customer service, high productivity and motivated employees are the ingredients of a good company. Good company leadership reflects the core values of the organization and gives rise to a strong corporate culture. Great danger lies in using foreign management styles that work in alien cultures. New techniques like quality-circles are very useful; do not overrate them or perceive them as cure-alls. Encourage innovative employees, even those who challenge corporate bureaucracy. Eliminate bureaucratic obstacles, listen to peoples' suggestions and expect creativity. New technology plays a useful but minor part in productivity improvement. NP NAMED PERSON/S: Peters, Thomas. DE DESCRIPTORS: Industrial management. Management. CC CLASSIFICATION CODES: Business & Economics (BE).

AN ACCESSION NUMBER: 96018. 8412.

AU AUTHOR/S: Lung, Chun Kei.

TI TITLE: In praise of quality circles.

SO SOURCE: Management Today. September, 1983. p32(1).

YR YEAR: 1983.

PT PUBLICATION TYPE: Letter to Editor (LE).

GR GRAPHICS: Photograph (PH).

AB ABSTRACT: When thinking of introducing quality circles (QC's) a management consultant can advise on their cost and feasibility.

The success of QC's relies on tangible rewards. Training of leaders can

be integrated into staff development programs, and $\Omega C' = u_1 u_2 + u_3 + u_4 u_4 + u_5 + u_6 + u_6$

DE DESCRIPTORS: Quality control.

CC CLASSIFICATION CODES: Business & Economics (BE).

AN ACCESSION NUMBER: 29767. 8501.

AU AUTHOR/S: Cole, Robert E.

TI TITLE: A Japanese management import comes full circle.

SO SOURCE: Technology Review. v86. May, 1983. p53(1).

YR YEAR: 1983.

AB ABSTRACT: Quality circles, a recent import from Japanese industrial practice, have been losing favor with American management. Quality circles have failed in many companies because of management cynicism.

The circles are branded symbols of weak management. Unions doubt the effectiveness of the circles in solving labor problems and see them as temporary ways of keeping the workers quiet. The quality circles can be made more effective by broadening their scope, including the unions as full partners and making them a line responsibility rather than a staff assignment. Information sharing between management and workers lays a solid foundation of trust for the circles. T.McG.

DE DESCRIPTORS: Quality control: Quality assurance. Quality control: Japan.

CC CLASSIFICATION CODES: Business & Economics (BE).

AN ACCESSION NUMBER: 29610. 8501.

AU AUTHOR/S: Chapey, Geraldine.

TI TITLE: Can we learn a lesson from Japan?.

SO SOURCE: Claaring House. v56. May, 1983. p394(3).

YR YEAR: 1983.

AB ABSTRACT: American educational and business management lack Japan's participative approach which improves morale, and long term effectiveness of programs. Japanese management involves workers at all levels. Lack of discipline, low standards, high staff turnover and frustration mark American education. Top-down orders reduce morale and waste time with useless paper work. American management concentrates on short-term performance, overburdens workers and excludes them from decision-making. Japanese management is long-term, promotes teamwork through Quality Circles (Q.C) and provides incentives and slow promotion. Q.C. 's encourage entrepreneurial spirit and increase communication and worker's morale. Over 6,000 American businesses have Q.C.'s. U.C.

DE DESCRIPTORS: School management and organization. Employees' representation in management: Japan.

CC CLASSIFICATION CODES: Business & Economics (BE). Education (ED).



(b)

AN ACLISSION NUMBER: 27190. 8501. AU AUTHOR/S: Winpisinger, William W.

TI TITLE: The 'Japanese miracle'.

SO SOURCE: Labor Today. v22. March, 1983. p6(1).

YR YEAR: 1983.

GR GRAPHICS: Portrait (PO).

AB ABSTRACT: Japanese workers are said to be hard-working, cooperative and always helping to improve productivity. They also work for low wages and obey all orders. In return they receive a guarantee of life employment. Because of these attitudes Japanese economic growth and productivity is way shead of any other country. Some of these ideas may not be true. Not every Japanese worker is guaranteed full employment. In Japan there are to porary or sub-contract employees who have no job security an do the dirty work. Such workers are not included in productivity figures which accordingly remain high. Only 1 in 8 workers takes part in quality circles, contrary to popular belief. The pressure of Japanese factories produces high suicide rates and factory accidents are common. E.N.

DE DESCRIPTORS: Wages: Japan. Labor and laboring classes. Japan. Labor productivity: Japan.

CC CLASSIFICATION CODES: Business & Economics (RE). Sucinlogy (S(1).

(T)

AN ACCESSION NUMBER: 23695. 8412.

AU AUTHOR/S: Hoffmann, Robert W.; Ullrich, Maureen F.

TI TITLE: Participative and flexible decision making.

SO SOURCE: Journal of Small Business Management. v21. January, 1983. p1(7).

YR YEAR: 1983.

AB ABSTRACT: To make a small business more effictive and efficient, management must respond to the changing attitudes and expectations of employees. Participation in decision making is enhanced if employees offer suggestions. Employees can assist goal-setting because they understand their own abilities. If decisions are rejected a plausible explanation must be given; If implemented they should be received at regular intervals. Employees can decide then how the job itsel® can be enlarged or inriched. Boredom is reduced by greater variety. Employee responsibility increases motivation and

the organization of tasks. Flexible work hours result in increased productivity and job satisfaction. Quality circles involve small work teams and discussion periods. Discuss innovation with employees to gauge the level of co-operation. Do not impose punishment for bad decision making. Do not expect instant success from new approaches; often they need to be changed or modified.

B.K.

DE DESCRIPTORS: Decision-making, Group. Small business: Management. Employee motivation.

CC CLASSIFICATION CODES: Business & Economics (BE).

SAMPLE ONLINE
PROGRAMS IN
STATE
STATE





SAMPLE SCHOOL BUDGETS

START-UP BUDGETS FROM WASHINGTON SCHOOLS

	School A	School B	School C
Apple IIE with 2 Disk Drives	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,400	\$ 1,000
Modem	\$ 375 (300/1200 baud)	\$ 300 (300/1200 baud)	\$ 169 (300 baud)(internal, including software)
Super Serial Card for Modem	\$ 100	\$ 100	
Modem Software	\$ 60	\$ 80	
Estimated Online Cost	\$ 500	\$ 1,000	\$ 800
Phone Installation		\$ 500	
Printer with Super Serial Card	\$ 1,200	\$ 500	\$ 500
TOTAL	\$ 3,235	\$ 3,880	\$ 2,469



WHAT CAN I WRITE ABOUT?

These topics might stimulate your thinking and provide some interesting ideas to write on or give a speech on:

Abortion
Acid Rain
Adoption
Air Traffic Controllers
Alcoholics, Drunk Drivers, etc.
Allgergies
Amphetamines, Drugs, etc.
Animals-Rare, Extinct, Mythical
Anorexia Nervosa, Bulemia
Arms Control, Nuclear Freeze
Atlantis, the Lost Continent

Battered Women, Wife Abuse
Bandidos (Gang)
Basketball (or other sports) People, Problems
Bellingham - Downtown Shopping, Development
Biological Rhythms
Birth Defects
Birth Control
Brain Research
Budgeting, Personal
Business Cycles, Depressions
Beattles

Cable TV Caffeine Cancer, Patients, Research, Inhibitors Capital Punishment Cats and Other Pets Censorship Chemical & Biological Weapons Child Abuse, Neglect, Welfare Church & Disarmament CB Radio Cocaine & Other Drugs Computers & Video Games Cosmology, Space & Time Creation - Evolution Crime Victims Country You've Visited Cults Chiropractic Cloning

SEHOME H.S. LIBRARY Bellingham, Washington



INTERESTING TOPICS (cont'd)

Diets & Weight Control
Disarmament
Divorce
Drugs
"The Draft" Military Service
Dreams
Domestic Violence
Dyslexia

Evolution vs Creation
Earthquake Prediction
Education - Improving
Energy - Solar, Wind, Thermal
Environmental Activists
Evangelistic Religion
Executions
Euthanasia ("Mercy Killing")
ESP
Exercise

Fads
Feminism
Finance, Personal
Firearms
Fishing Controversy
Football & Other Sports
Foreign-made Products
Formaldehyde in Insulation
Fundamentalism
Ferry System

Gifted Children
Genetic Engineering
Greenpeace
Gun Control
Gambling
Genealogy
Guided Missiles

Hunting & Trapping
Handicapped
Hanggliding
Herbicides - Injurious Effects
Herpes
Hiroshima
Hoaxes
Holocaust, Jewish
Hospices
Hypnotism
Hypothermia

Immune Deficiency Disease Intelligence Tests



-49- 54

INTERESTING TOPICS (cont'd)

Jonestown Japanese Imports Juvenile Delinquents

Ku Klux Klan Krishna Consciousness Movement

Lasers & Their Uses
Learning Disabilities
Left and Right-handedness
Lennon, John
Life Support Systems
Love

Mafia
Make-up
Marijuana
Marriage
Medical Ethics
Malpractice
Mental Illness, Health
Military Service, Compulsory
Moral Majority, Inc.
Motion Pictures
Mt. St. Helens

Narcotics New York City Huclear Reactors Nutrition

Obesity Obscenity (Law)

Plastic Surgery
PLO
Passports & Travel
Pesticides
Phonograph Record Industry
Planets
Police Cruelty
Prayer in Schools
Pregnancy, Teenage
Prison Riots
Psychic Abilities
Psychoanalysis
Privacy, Right of

Quacks & Quackery Qaddafi, Muammar al Quantum Theory

Rock Concerts
Rolling Stones
Robots
Religion and Science



INTERESTING TOPICS (cont'd)

Radiation Effects
Religious Cults
Rock Musicians, Groups, etc.
Runaways
Rare Animals
Red Tide
Refugees
Right to Die

Sperm Banks Schools Stonehenge & Megalithic Monuments Saudi Arabia Royal Family School Discipline Sex Discrimination Sex Roles Single-parent Families Skiing or Other Sports Sleep Smoking Smuggling Solar Collectories, Batteries, Buildings, Energy, Heating, Houses, Soviet-European Pipeline etc. Space Shuttle Stress Strikes Sasquatch Suden Infant Death Suicide Shoplifting

Teenage Pregnancy
Television Violence
Television & Children
Terrorism
Toughlove (Organization)
Trials
Toxic Shock Syndrome

Video Games
Volcanoes
Venereal Disease
Videodiscs
Vegetarianism

War
War Games
Weapons
Whales
Wilderness Areas
Wildlife Sanctuaries
Women and Men
Weight Control
WPPSS



LIBRARY RESEARCH SHEET

		NAME
TOPIC		POSSIBLE 5 POINTS
I.		ggested NEY AREAS TO BROWSE:
ıı	HEADINGS IN LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SUBJECTION (sa means see also = you can use these	
III>	PAMPHLETS, ETC.(An orange-banded card you to pamphlets in the vertical	in the card catalog refers file).
IV.	ENCYCLOPEDIAS List all general encyclopedias yo	ou have looked in for information

V. OTHER REFERENCE BOOKS

List other reference books you have consulted for information:

(Use the Library Reference Book Guides, Guide 4, 6, 7, 8 or 9).

SEHOME HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARY



VI. CURRENT SOURCES (Required)

A. List magazine articles you may be able to use. Be sure to check the library's list of holdings to see if the library subscribes for the periodical. Use the Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature, on the magazine index table.

Magazine Name	Page # (number after colon)	Date of Magazine

B. List Newsbank articles that pertain to your topic.

Year of Index	Microfiche Category (ex: HEA)	Microfiche Card # (ex: 12)	Grid Coordinates (ex: A3-B9)
			· · ·

- VII. CURRENT SOURCES (Complete at least two sections below).
 - A. List Current Events Index articles that may be useful to you.

<u>Year of Index</u> (ex: 1986)	Fiche # (ex: 2)	<u>Frame</u> # 30A)

B. List articles in Editorials on File that may help. Give year and page number of the article.

Subject	Year of Index	Page #
	53 58	
7"	-53-	

C. List Annual Editions Index (on Index Table) and Ref. 300.16)

Title of volume your article is in	Article	Title of Article	Page # of Article
ex: Health	18	Addictiona disease?	82
	!	-	

D. Editorial Research Reports (Ref. 902/Ed)
Consult index in latest edition of E.R.R. (in white, not brown pages).

Which Month-Day-Year did ERR write about the topic?	Year of Report	vol. 1 or vol.2	Page #
ex: 1-14-83	1983	vol. 1	240
		<u> </u>	
			<u> </u>

E. Social Issues Resources Series (SIRS) Index Table

Consult the Cross Reference Guide for your topic (example:

Marijuana topics will be in the volumes Alcohol 1, 2, 3, etc.)

Index Title Alcohol		Index vol. #s	
			_
Next, consult the spectreferences to find the	cified indexe	es following the cross	
references to find the	Vol. *	Article #	
Alcohol	vol. 3	15	



F. Encyclopedia of Bioethics (Ref. 174.2/En).

Using index in volume 4, is there any listing for your topic?

Yes _____No

List possible	index	topics	to	peruse later	Vol.	Page #

G. <u>Congress and the Nation</u> (Ref. 328.73/Co).
What did Congress say or do about your topic?

•	Page #	Action
1973-1976		
1977-1980		
1981-1984		
1985		
		•

VIII. OTHER POSSIBILITIES

- A. Ask Ms. Andersen if she might know of sources you missed at S.H.S.
- B. Computer Search

If you have checked all the above sources and still have not located information on your topic, you may want to try a computer search on DIALOG. Ask Ms. Andersen for information.

- C. Don't forget to try WWU's library and the Public Library collections, using similar search strategies.
- D. Are there <u>people</u> who might know this information? Knowledgeable folks are often the best sources of information...ask your teacher or librarian to recommend good sources for you.

NORTH THURSTON SCHOOL DISTRICT (Timberline High School)

DESCRIPTION OF

ON-LINE DATABASE PROJECT AT

TIMBERLINE HIGH SCHOOL

1984-86

DATABASE SERVICE USED:

DIALOG Classroom Instruction Program at

\$15 hour total including TYMNET/TELENET

SEARCHER:

Irene Clise, Librarian

HARDWARE:

Apple IIe, Epsom FX-85 Printer,

Apple 1200 baud modem, Super Serial Card, ASCII Express (communications software)

LENGTH OF TIME WITH

CLASSES TAUGHT:

l hour lecture including time for writing

search statements

1 hour on-line (students divided into groups of 8 or less) If classes over 25 students, take two hours on-line

MAJOR OBJECTIVES:

To introduce students to concept of online searching and thinking skill level required to develop search statement

To make students aware of potential for using on-line searching in college/job

market

To search for information unavailable through any of our other sources

STUDENTS REACHED DURING PILOT PROGRAM

IN 1984-85:

460 (Goal was 350)

FACULTY INVOLVED IN

PILOT PROGRAM:

12 (Goal was 7)

ON-LINE COST FOR

YEAR (JANUARY-JUNE):

\$500 (Using CIP of Dialog at \$15 hr total cost)

ON-LINE COST FOR

1985-86:

\$642

TRAINING IN DIALOG:

1 1/2 days at University of Washington (free to

educators using CIP)

1/2 day at Evergreen State College for update in searching with DIALOG2 (again free)

CLASSES INSTRUCTED DURING PILOT PROGRAM:

International Relations, Advanced Journalism, Advanced Placement Biology, Honors English,



Diversified Occupations, Data Processing, Speech, Psychology, Electronics, Physics, Advanced Placement History.

CLASSES IN WHICH DIALOG IS PART OF PROGRAM/CURRICULUM: International Relations, Economics, Sociology. Debate, Honors English, Chemistry, Data Processing, Computer Programming

ADVANTAGES OF PROGRAM:

- 1. Enthusiasm of students/staff in learning to use on-line searching.
- Working with students to develop critical thinking skills to compose search statements.
- Positive feelings of value of program with 3. administration and staff.
- Ability to locate almost any kind of material asked for.

DISADVANTAGES OF PROGRAM:

- Much needed private line so we can go 1. on-line when we need/want to rather than depending on availability/cooperation concerning our shared line. (This was solved.)
- Time element in working with classes, taking
- librarian away from other students' needs. Frustration of dangling the ability to search under the students' noses; then telling them we cannot go on-line individually for their needs.

NOTE: We (our administration and I) decided searching at regular on-line rates for student information is cost prohibitive. Average search would cost \$10 to \$12. (We also oppose charging students for information). Our purpose is only to bring an awareness to students, rather than do individual searches. We have excellent libraries in our district and feel most of the information needed by students can be located through our magazine collection (110 titles) aw well as our regular collection. Therefore, our goal is to educate students as to the potential of on-line searching and inform them of trends of information access, not to do searches for them. however, a class has been instructed in our program and a question relating to the class arises and the information is difficult to access any other way, we go on-line. Example: International Relations class interest in current negotiations and foreign policies in Guatemala.

1986 NOTE: We are actually doing more searches for students than we originally thought we would be willing to do. We do this with students who have been taught the process of making a search statement in our instruction program and who have shown they have searched in all our kinds of resources here. We have found that students who have had the training can write a search statement, present it to the librarian and the search will usually take less than 10 minutes of the librarian's time.

For further information, contact Irene Clise, Timberline High School



PUYALLUP SCHOOL DISTRICT (Ballou Junior High School)

January 15. 1787

Nancy Motomatsu, Supervisor Learning Resources Old Capital Building FG-11 Olympia WA 98504

Dear Nancy,

Since March 1986, Ballou Junior High School in Puyallup has been participating in a pilot program of on-line searching of databases. This program grew from the interest of several teachers and the librarian after receiving information and demonstrations provided be SPI. As a result, our district library director, Dr. Clifford Lavcock, convinced the district to set aside funds for pilot programs at our school and Puyallup High School. The funds have been budgeted at Ballou Junior High as follows for the years 1985-86 and 1986-7.

EQUIPMENT OR SERVICE	1985-86	1980-37
Apple IIe, w/ext. column card, 128k	685.00	
Duodisk drive	419.00	
Imagewriter II w/super serial card	486.50	
Imagewriter II 32k memory option	69.30	
Apple Personal Modem w/super serial card	397.57	
Apple IIe color monitor	265.30	
Kensington system saver fan	79.50	
Sider hard disk drive	795.00	
Access II (software)	75.00	
Telephone installation	2200.00	
Telephone line 3 \$40.38 per mo.	161.52	363.42
BRS subscription 2 \$15.00 per hr.	1000.00	1500.00
DataTimes subscription 2 \$60.00 per hr.	500.00	0 0.0 0
BRS System Reference Manual	25.00	
BRS Training Workbooks 3 3 \$15.00	45.00	
ERIC Thesaurus	45.00	
Long distance charges	100.00	100.00
Additional staff time (1 hr. per day)	5 85.00	1038.00
TOTAL	5934.04	3651.42

Thus far, a number of classes have taken advantage of the service. We have also been able to provide help for individual students and teachers as well as providing a service to other schools in the district.

We are using three distinct approaches to the use of computer searches. (1)Mrs. Downing's seventh grade core classes have incorporated its use into their research assignments. This is another research tool the students use after other sources have been used and after two Abridged Readers' Guide assignments. Each student has been assigned an Asian country to research. Typical topics are "Missing in Action in Vietnam" and "Lybia and Terrorism". The research results will be used to make television-type news reports. In these classes, the teacher prepares the students for database searching. The have their



search strategies prepared and okazed by the teacher before the come to the computer.

working on projects for the National History Day contest. These students are working on projects for the National History Day contest. These students have done extensive research on their topics. Many have used other libraries. Puyallup Public Library, Tacoma Public Library. Pacific Lutheran College Library, etc. Data base research is used to see what additional information can be found, if any. (Some topics are not suitable for data base research.). They are researching topics such as "The Judge Boldt Decision", "Japanese Internment", and "The Seneca Conference of 1848". For this class, I have gone to the classroom for several class periods to instruct the students in database use. The students then prepare search strategies before coming to the computer.

(3)Some of Mr. Glaser's computer class students also use the on-line computer. Their emphasis is the computer as a telecommunications tool. These students get more hands-on use, beginning with using local electronic bulletin boards with practice of actually logging on, using the bulletin boards, and logging off. When they are proficient at this, they will try the databases.

As you can see, we are making good use of our on-line computer.

Sincerely.

Mary Bage

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INTEGRATING COMPUTERS AND CLASSROOM CURRICULUM

DIALOG SEARCH OF UPI FILES

GOAL: All Tolt students will use appropriate telecommunications for completing class assignments.

NEED: Since telecommunications will be the way much information is accessed in the future, our students should be exposed to these procedures in school.

OBJECTIVE: Each student in 11th U.S. History will conduct an online search of the UPI news files to find and print out at least one pertinent article relating to a given topic.

PROCEDURS: Appropriate topics (40) are selected by the teacher. The librarian gives a demo to the entire class. Students are paired up by the teacher and one topic assigned to each group. Each pair develops a search strategy using a form provided by the teacher after seeing the demo and participating in classroom discussion. This strategy is corrected by the teacher and librarian and returned to the students to take notes on during the actual search. The class is then booked into the LRC during the days it takes to run all the students through a search (6 or 7 days). As the remainder of the class is getting topics through the Readers' Guide, .books, and encyclopedias, two pairs of students a day will conduct the Dialog searches.

EVALUATION: 1. Percentage of students getting a C or better on the search grade. 2. Feedback questionnaire from the students. 3. Observation of teacher and librarian. If judged a success, the librarian will work with the Social. Studies Department to incorporate this assignment in their SLO's for future years.

FOLLOW UP: One extra credit assignment per class: a report/demonstration of other files that students could use in school utilizing Dialog, The Source, Compuserve.

REQUIREMENTS: Time requirements for the librarian (based on four classes with 100 students total): 1 per. demo, 7 per. conducting searches, 1 per. follow up assignment = 9 periods per class or 36 periods (a little over 7 days total). Some additional time is required to correct assignments. The teacher will also have similiar time requirements.

Money requirements: Student search time (@10 min./student 9 \$.25 a minute) = \$250. Demo time and follow up time = \$60. Long distance charges = \$124. Supplies = \$16. Total = \$450, or \$4.50 per student.



DIALOG SEARCH ASSIGNMENT STRUCTURE AND CRITERIA

- 1. General topic is issued to each pair of students.
- 2. The students work together to write down search strategy and then turn it into the teacher.
- 3. It is corrected by the teacher and librarian and returned.
- 4. Each pair of students must use their corrected search strategy when it is their turn to go on-line.
- 5. The search is conducted on screen and saved to disk (including logon and logoff time). It is then printed out after logoff.
- 6. Grading criteria: the minimum for credit includes an approved search strategy turned in on time. The search must contain at least one relevant article successfully printed out. The grade will be lowered on letter for every two minutes past the fifteen minute limit on the search.
- A = complete texts of three relevant articles
- B = complete texts of two relevant articles
- C = complete text of one relevant article
- D = search attempted but aborted due to mechanical failuré

The search is graded both as a separate assignment and as part of the research paper grade.





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DIALOG SEARCH OF THE UPI FILES

NAME:		PERIOD:						
NAME:		DATE:						
GENERAL TO	PIC:							
								
KEY WORDS:								
								
STRATEGY	Date:	Record beginning time here:						
?								
?								
?								
?								
?								
?								
?								
?								

As you conduct the search above, record the number of articles the search finds after the key words of your search strategy. Turn this sheet in with your computer print-out.



DIALOG SEARCH PRETEST

Name: Date:

Circle the response to the right of each statement or question. The number 5 means very many cimes and the number 1 means very few times.

Statement or question	many	many				
1. I have typed school assignments before	5	4	3	2	1	
2. I have seen a computer being used before	5	4	3 '	2	1	
3. I have used a computer before	5	4	3	2	1	
4. I have taken computer instruction before	5	4	3	2	1	
5. I have my own computer (5 = yes, 1 = no)	5	4	3	2	1	
6. I have seen telecommunications used	5	4	. 3	2	1	
7. I have used telecommunications before	· 5	4	3	2	1	
8. I have done on-line searches before	5	4	3	2	1	
9. I think I will be using computers in the future	5	4	3	2	1	
10. I like to use computers (5 = a lot)	5	4	3	2	1	



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DIALOG SEARCH POSTEST

Name:

Date:

Circle the response to the right of each statement or question. The number 5 means very many times and the number 1 means very few times.

Statement or question	many				few
 I would like to do other on-line assignments in other classes 	5	4	3	Ĺ	1
2. I have seen a computer being used before	5	4	3	2	1
3. I have used a computer before	5	4	3	2	1
4. I have taken computer instruction before	5	4	3	2	1
5. I have my own computer (5 = yes, 1 = no)	5	4	3	2	1
6. I have seen telecommunications used	5	4	3	2	1
7. I have used telecommunications before	5	4	3	2	1
8. I have done on-line searches before	5	4	3	2	1
9. I think I will be using computers in the future	5	4	3	2	1
10. I like to use computers (5 = a lot)	5	4	3	2	1
11 844					

- 11. Did you like doing on-line research more or less than conventional library research (such as Readers' Guide, the card catalog, etc.)? Why or why not?
- 12. What was the best part of the on-line search assignment?
- 13. What was the worst part of it and how would you suggest we improve it?
- 14. Would you like to have other assignments involving different databases in different classes?



SEATTLE (Kennedy High School)

ONLINE INFORMATION RETRIEVAL

CURRENT ISSUES

Rationale:

Ability to recognize regional and personal differences in news reports and editorials is a key factor in learning to be a discerning consumer of information.

Online searching of information databases allows the user to:
locate current information
scan a wast amount of information quickly
identify the source of specific information easily
collect news accounts of some event reported in various
newspapers

Objectives:

Learner will be able to:

- 1. use selected online searching terminology in BRS
- 2. build searching topics and strategies that can lead to success in initial use of the databases
- 3. execute simple searches in two Dialog databases
- 4. evaluate sources identified
- 5. interpret the results of a search
- 6. compare and contrast coverage of the same event in several different newspapers (regional differences)

Activities:

Library media specialist will:

- 1. introduce databases
- 2. provide vocabulary necessary for use
- 3. explain simple search strategy
- 4. demonstrate sample searches
- 5. demonstrate limited questions
- 6. check written searches for correct format
- 7. supervise online searching
- 8. assist students in search strategy revisions as needed

Classroom teacher will:

- 1. establish teams of two students each
- 2. assist students in formulation of questions that will produce desired answers
- 3. assist students in designing searches
- 4. check written search for correct format
- 5. evaluate results
- 6. evaluate students' critical analyses of news accounts

Students will:

- 1. define question to be researched
- 2. list key words to use in search
- 3. determine search strategy
- 4. write out steps in each search to be done online
- 5. evaluate results
- 6. compare and contrast articles on same subject in at least three different newspapers (different geographical regions of the country)
- 7. turn in results to classroom teacher

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SUPPER SCHOOL DISTRICT (McAlder Elementary School)

Name of Instructor: Cathy McLeod

School District: Summer School District _____

School Building: McAlder Elementary

School Address:

15502 - 96th St. E., Puyallup, WA 98372

School Telephone:

(206) 845-6016

Title:

Project K.I.D.S.

(Kids Intrigued by Database Searching)

Student Population Served per Grade Level:

Grade Level	P	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Students Served							82						

Amount of Request: \$ 997.00

Starting Date: April 1, 1986 Ending Date: June 30, 1986



1. PROJECT GOAL

Objective #1...To use computer databases with sixth grade students and their teachers to develop new abilities for using higher level thinking skills, problem solving, decision making, and information analysis.

Objective 1.1... The students and teachers will learn the process of designing and developing their own databases.

Objective 1.2... The students and teachers will demonstrate the ability to search the databases for specific fields, records, etc.

Objective 1.3... The students will learn to interpret and analyze the results of a database search.

Objective #2...Students and teachers will understand the uses and power of databases and realize how they can be used for current and future curricular projects.

Objective 2.1...The students and teachers will apply data storage and retrieval principles when working with an on-line database (Academic American Encyclopedia).

Objective 2.2... The teachers will integrate the use of databases within the mainstream goals of the 6th grade curriculum.

2. PROBLEM AREA

The students need increased instruction in higher level thinking skills.

The students and teachers need to learn the process of developing databases before they can effectively analyze the data.

A systematic approach to teaching databases, as outlined by Suzanne Bailey (N.C.C.E.), needs to be implemented.

Actual searching techniques can not be taught effectively in a large classroom session. Small group instruction is needed for the hands on learning.

The present 6th grade curriculum does not provide sufficient instruction in the use of computers and there day to day uses within our world, i.e. databases, word processing, etc.

The teachers need inservice training on the use of computer databases so that they can use these skills to model, reinforce, and encourage student useage of databases.

The 6th grade curriculum requires information collection (reports on countries). Students would benefit from the access to on-line databases.



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3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Date:	Action:	Resources:	Cost:
by 4/15/86	Large group instruction on databases, general uses, terms, etc.		
4/16/86	day inservice for 3 teachers plus Cathy McLeod. Inservice will include hands on development of databases and searching skills.	Release Time	104.00
4/21-25/86	Small group instruction for all 5th grade students. Each group will meet for a 45 minute period. Each student	Release Time	130.00
	will have access to a computer, and will have direct instruction in searching skills. This will require day release for Cathy McLeod all week.	Data Disks	55.00
4/28-5/2/86	Small group demonstrations of on-line database searching. Students will	Release Time	130.00
	use an on-line Encyclopedia and compare it with the hard copy.	Modum	300.00
	day release for Cathy McLeod all week.	On-line Charges	200.00
	day inservice for 3 teachers. Inservice will include on-line database searching and development of plans to include database techniques within the geography curriculum.	Release Time	78.00

4. EVALUATION

- Objective 1.1...The students and teachers will design and develop their own databases, and will print a copy of it to share with their small group.
- Objective 1.2... The students and teachers will demonstrate the ability to search a database by printing a copy of a specific search request.
- Objective 1.3... The students will be able to orally compare and contrast the data compiled through a "countries" database.
- Objective 2.1... The students and teachers will prepare a written search strategy prior to going on-line with Academic American.
- Objective 2.2...The teachers will complete plans for including database strategies within the 6th grade curriculum.



WENATCHEE SCHOOL DISTRICT (Wenatchee High School)

ON-LINE SEARCHING: USING DATABASES TO ACHIEVE INSTRUCTIONAL GOALS

An Inservice Project of the Wenatchee School Distict December 10, 1985

The primary objective of this project is to train staff in the uses of on-line databases. The addition of microcomputer equipment in our district makes possible the use of on-line database services through the process of telecommunications.

To utilize these services effectively, it is necessary to train staff. It is also necessary to have a training site which can be easily set up without disrupting ongoing district business or classroom instruction.

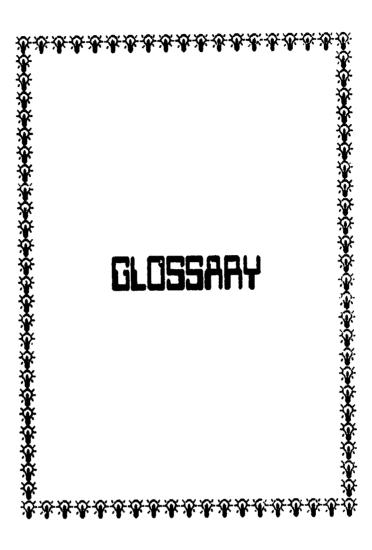
Funding of our project would enable us to install a direct phone line for on-line access in the Wenatchee High School Library. This installation would be in an area which can easily be used for small or large group instruction. It is also a setting which could be easily reserved for on-line training conducted through ESD 171.

Training staff from the SPI and HiNet come highly recommended and will be able to tailor the training to our specific needs.

The application of on-line database services would have an immediate impact on: available library resources for students and staff, available support for on-line resources in specific departments (Vocational Agriculture, Migrant Education, Special Education, Science Department, Social Studies, Business Education), available resources for administrative staff (HiNet services, ERIC document and bibliographic services).

As the buget proposal indicates costs would be small. The benefits in terms of a new sources of valuable information could be large. This training can definitely impact the quality of instruction and planning in our district.





GLOSSARY*

ABSTRACT

A summary of a journal article, book, book chapter, government report, etc.

ADJ (ADJACENCY) OPERATOR

An Operator requiring that search items appear immediately next to each other and in the exact order you specify. See also OPERATOR.

AND OPERATOR

An Operator requiring that search items appear anywhere within the same document. See also OPERATOR.

BAUD

A unit for measuring the speed of data transmissions in terms of signal changes per second. For example, data transmissions on BRS can be made at 300 baud (30 characters per second) or 1200 baud (120 characters per second).

BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATABASE

A database which indexes and contains references to the original source of information. It contains information about the documents in it, rather than the documents themselves.

BOOLEAN OPERATORS

Sometimes used referred to the Operators: Or, And, Not. See also OPERATOR. Sorting methods by which records may be retrieved from a computer database. See also ADJ (ADJACENCY) OPERATOR, AND OPERATOR, NOT OPERATOR, OPERATOR.

CITATION

- 1. The bibliographic information in a document, for example, author, title, source, and year of publication.
- 2. Also used to refer to a document in a database. See DOCUMENT.

COMMAND

Words of symbols used to instruct BRS to perform specific tasks or operations. All commands on BRS are preceded by two periods, for example, .. Print or .. Off. Most BRS commands have an abbreviated version, for example, .. Print or .. Print or .. Off or .. O.

COMMUNICATIONS SOFTWARE

The software which enables your computer and mode to log on and off, to print off, download or send files.

COMPUTER SEARCH

The interaction between a searcher and a computer to draw out specific information from the computer's record. The searcher types in selected words, phrases, or codes; and individual records in the file which match these codes are retrieved to form a set of citations—a computer printout.

*From BRS/SEARCH Service: Video Training Course. BRS Information Technologies. pp. 29-37.



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CONNECT TIME

The time that you are connected to BRS, from the point when you type in your password until you type ..Off to exit BRS.

CONNECTOR

See OPERATOR.

CONTROLLED VOCABULARY

A standardized list or Thesaurus of subject terms or descriptors used by the Database Producer to index documents as they are added to the database. By using these same descriptors in searching, you can locate and retrieve relevant information. Normally, descriptors are contained in the DE paragraph.

COMMUNICATIONS SOFTWARE

The computer program containing the instructions needed by a microcomputer for telecommunications.

DATABASE

Also called File. A computerized collection of individual documents grouped according to subject focus, i.e., medicine, business, engineering, etc., or source material, i.e., government publications, books in print, index to periodicals, etc. A database can be a bibliographic index, a director, or the complete text of documents. See also BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATABASE and FULL TEXT DATABASE.

DEFAULT

Options built into BRS that are automatically assumed if you do not specify any other. For example, if you leave a space between two search items, BRS automatically inserts the Or Operator.

DESCRIPTORS

A subject heading assigned to a document stored in the database by the producer of the database. On BRS these terms are usually contained in the DE (Descriptor) paragraph. See also CONTROLLED VOCABULARY.

DIAL IN

Initiating telecommunications between your terminal and the BRS computer, by telephoning BRS. While you can dial the computer directly, it is most economical to dial in through a telecommunications network.

DICTIONARY FILE

The index of all search terms included in a database. BRS creates a Dictionary File for each of its databases. When you search online, you are searching this Dictionary File or index, and not the actual documents. This means that BRS can process your search statements very quickly.

DOCUMENT

Also called record or citation. Each database is made up of a collection of individual documents. A document may be a bibliographic citation (with or without an abstract) or the complete text of an article, book chapter, report, etc.

DUPLEX

See FULL DUPLEX and HALF DUPLEX.



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ERIC DESCRIPTORS

The recognized ERIC vocabulary for the field of education.

ERIC THESAURUS

Developed for information retrieval purposes, the Thesaurus provides the descriptors which permit information to be stored by one person and retrieved by another.

FREE TEXT SEARCHING

Searching for words or phrases in titles, abstracts or other parts of a document which are not taken from the controlled vocabulary.

FULL DUPLEX

A communications setting that provides for sending and receiving data simultaneously. This is the setting that you will use most often with BRS.

FULL TEXT DATABASE

- 1. A database where individual documents contain the complete text of journal articles, book chapters, encyclopedia entries, etc.
- 2. A BRS database which has been designed with special searching and printing software features which are unique to full text databases.

HALF DUPLEX

A communications setting in which data can travel in only one direction at a time.

HARDWARE

The physical equipment that goes into a computer system.

INPUT

Information typed into the computer for processing, i.e., search statements or commands.

KEYWORD

A word or phrase typed in as a search term. See also SEARCH TERM.

LOG OFF

See SIGN OFF.

LOG ON

The process of dialing in and signing on to BRS.

MENU

A system display offering a list of options from which you may choose.

MODEM

Acronym for MOdulator/DEModulator. A device the connects your terminal with telecommunication lines so you can dial in to be BRS computer. This device allows the computer to send and receive signals (data) online.

NOT OPERATOR

An Operator requiring that only the search term(s) proceeding NOT appear, and excluding documents which contain the term(s) immediately following NOT. See also OPERATOR.



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ONLINE

- 1. Online searching is a direct, interactive communication between you and the BRS/Search System. A very flexible method of searching which allows you to modify your search strategies in response to your search results.
- 2. Online printing refers to using the .. Print Command to display documents from your search results while you are still connected to BRS.

OPERATOR

Also called Connector. A word that specifies the relationship between search terms. Operators available on BRS are OR, AND, NOT, SAME, WITH, ADJ (Adjacent). OR, AND, NOT are often called Boolean Operators. SAME, WITH, ADJ are often called Positional Operators. See also definitions of individual Operators.

OR OPERATOR

An Operator requiring that either one or both terms appear anywhere within a document. See also OPERATOR.

OUTPUT

Information coming from the computer system to your terminal screen or printer.

PARAGRAPH

Also called Field. Each document is divided into unique elements of information, such as author, title, source, etc. Paragraphs are labeled with two letter codes, such as AU for author, TI for title, SO for source, etc.

PARAMETERS

Telecommunications settings, such as, Duplex, Parity, and Baud Rate.

PARITY

A form of error checking used to increase the chances that each character has been received correctly. Systems can be set to odd, even or no parity.

PASSWORD

Your unique code which identifies you and permits you to sign on to BRS. On BRS, you actually have two passwords. One is a six character code which always remains the same. The other is a security password which you can change through your profile in your ACCT (Account) database.

PROMPT

A number, word, or phrase generated by BRS to elicit a response from you. For example, a number prompt such as 1 : tells you that BRS is ready for you to type in a search statement. A prompt such as ENTER DOCUMENT SELECTION _: appears after you have printed documents online. At this prompt, you can either continue printing, or return to searching by typing .. Search, or type in any other BRS command.

ROOT

Displays an alphabetical listing of terms from the index (Dictionary File) that being with the same word stem. Useful for scanning variations in search terms to determine which ones you should use in a search statement.



SAME OPERATOR

An Operator requiring that search terms appear within the same paragraph or full text subparagraph.

SEARCH STATEMENT

Your request to BRS to locate information on a specific topic. Your search statement may be either a single word search or may consist of several search terms connected by operators. Each search statement has a unique statement number which is assigned sequentially by BRS. These statement numbers can be used for back referencing or as part of the Print Command.

SEARCH STRATEGY

The plan for conducting a search.

SEARCH TERM

Word, phrase, number, or alphanumeric code that you type into a search statement and ask BRS to search.

SENTENCE

A subdivision of a paragraph. A BRS Sentence is a word or string of words that ends with a period and two spaces. Use the With Operator to find search terms appearing within the same sentence.

SET

Refers to the results of a specific search statement.

SIGN OFF

Typing in the Off Command and disconnecting from BRS.

SIGN ON

Once you have dialed in to the BRS computer, the next step is to sign on. This involves typing in your BRS password and security password.

STOPWORD

A word included in the BRS Stopword List, which is omitted from the index (dictionary file) of a database. Stopwords are very common words that normally add little meaning to the subject content of the document being indexed. Since Stopwords are not indexed, they cannot be used as search terms, but they will appear when you print documents from the database.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Communication between one computer (or terminal) and another over telephone line:

TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORK

Companies who provide for the transition of information over telecommunications lines between your terminal and the BRS computer. An intermediate telephone network which is used solely for data transmission, accessible locally and costing less per minute than standard telephone rates.

TERMINAL.

The equipment you use to send input to, and receive output from, BRS.



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TRUNCATION

Enables you to retrieve different words beginning with the same word stem. To use truncation, type your word stem followed by a dollar sign \$.

WITH OPERATOR

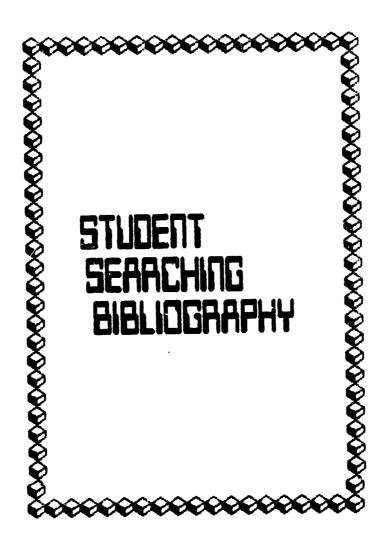
An Operator requiring that search terms appear within the same sentence.

WHEN

BRS defines a word as any character or string of characters that begin and end with a space. The characters can be alpha, numeric, or a combination of the two. Other than Stopwords, every word in every searchable paragraph is entered into the BRS index, and can be accessed from your computer terminal.



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Margie Thomas West Valley High School Fairbanks, Alaska

Jan Wagner Seattle Christian Schools Seattle



STUDENT SEARCHING BIBLIOGRAPHY

Anderman, Ardis. "Searching for Online Information: A Primer." Link-Up. January 1985. pp. 24-25.

Tips for novice searchers, with an emphasis on the need to be well-trained in planning efficient search strategies.

Brophy, Edward. "Awareness and Access to Knowledge: Providing Online Search Services in High Schools." <u>Catholic Library World</u>. July-August 1986.

Provides practical information for librarians beginning to use online searching for reference services at the high school level. Selection of equipment, software, and database vendors are discussed, as well as financing, involvement of the school administration, and working with users to determine their information needs. (CDD).

Dede, Christopher. "The Future of School Libraries," School Library Media Quarterly. Winter, 1985. pp. 18-22.

A consideration of the impact of two major trends on education and school libraries: advances in information technology, and uncertain economic conditions/financial difficulties. The author emphasizes the importance of using sophisticated tools combined with human abilities to do what technology cannot—"to be creative and flexible; to make decisions given incomplete data; to do complex pattern recognition, information evaluation and synthesis, and holistic thinking." Students are seen as needing cognitive skills from the humanistic disciplines combined with the familiarity in working with tools previously offered in more vocationally-oriented programs, as the school library is transformed from a repository of books to "a learning center for advanced knowledge tools of many kinds."

Eastman, Susan T. and Agostino, Donald E. "Commending the Computer: Functions and Concepts of Videotex Technology for Eighth-Grade Students."

Journal of Research and Development in Education.

Winter 1986. pp. 49-57.

This study focused on the operational skills and conceptual understandings of videotex likely to be developed in a school setting. The sample was an eighth grade science class. Conclusions are discussed in terms of guidelines for planning in-school applications of videotex.



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Freedman, Mary and Carlin, Larry. "There's no copy like hard copy" (The Mary & Larry Show). Library Journal. June 1, 1985. pp. 100-101.

This installment of the Mary & Larry Show gives a clear explanation of printers in a question-and-answer format. Beside defining types of printers (Thermal, daisy wheel, dot matrix, and laser), it also explains the differences between serial and parallel printers and the latter's advantages. They stress finding out before purchase which printer is compatible with ore's software so as to take full advantage of the software's capabilities. An explanation of buffers and printer drivers rounds out the article—basic information in understandable form.

Hamilton, Dennis. "Library Users and Online Systems: Suggested Objectives for Library Instruction." RQ (Research Quarterly). Winter, 1985. pp. 195-97.

Instructional objectives developed by Direct Patron Access to Computer-Based Reference Systems Committee, American Library Association, are designed to facilitate library instruction where online systems are used directly by patrons, and intended for librarians who are devising instructional programs for online systems in school, special, public, or academic libraries. (5 references) (EJS).

Helmer, Dana J. "Topic Attack: A New wist." Book Report, January/ February, 1985. pp. 19-20.

Student activities designed to develop search strategy skills are outlined—from defining topic through selection of useful subject headings found in a wide variety of information sources. Suggestions are helpful in developing logical progression in activities leading students to discover a broad range of resources.

Hunter, Beverly. "Problem Solving With Databases." The Computing Teacher, May 1985. pp. 20-27.

This clearly organized, succinct introduction to databases covers definition, rationale for inclusion in an educational program, and uses. Development of an instructional plan is outlined. Applicable from elementary school through adult, this introduction is designed to help teachers show others how to get "exactly the information (they) need" in an age of information glut. Helpful in designing student-generated files for databases on computer.



Lambert, Steve. Online: A Guide to America's Leading Information Services. Eicrosoft Press, 1985. 319 pgs. \$19.95.

Billing itself as an "online tour", this readable and highly informative presentation of how to search online databases discusses the necessary hardware and software for searching and how to set it up. It then guides the reader through the search process from making practice calls to networks to actually searching databases. Examples of screen display are included with each explanation. By sending in the post cards 'n'ided with the book, the reader can receive varying amounts of fre the ch time on MCI Mail, Official Airline, CompuServe, NewsNet, Wester. 'nion, DIALOG, and the Dow Jones News/Retrieval Service. Appendices I telephone access numbers for the country and common communication problems plus an index are included.

Lodish, Erica K. "Byin: Online Database Searching Now." School Library Media Activities Monthly. April 1986. pp. 33, 43.

Because of the increasing importance of online databases, school library media specialists are encouraged to introduce students to online searching. Four books that would help media specialists gain a basic background are reviewed and it is noted that although they are very technical, they can be adapted to individual needs. (EM).

Magid, Lawrence J. The Electronic Link: Using The IBM PC To Communicate. John Wiley & Sons, cl985. 264 pp.

Oriented to specific hardware, this popular guide provides background for potential users on equipment, so ware, mechanisms and available databases. It concentrates on such services as bulletin boards, electronic mail, networking, and The Source, CompuServe, and Dow Jones. Part of one chapter discusses encyclopedic databases including Dialog and BRS. The book does include information on accessing a mainframe computer.

Mancall, Jacqueline C. "Teaching Outine Searching; A Review of Recent Research and Some Recommendations for School Media Specialists." School Library Media Quarterly. pp. 215-20.

Reviews findings of formal studies and experiential accounts of teaching online searching and, on basis of past research, recommends guidelines for school media specialists designing curriculum for instruction in online searching. Five types of online craining are noted: vendor, database producer, course-based, self-instruction, locally designed programs. Thirty-six references are cited. (EJS).

Marland, Michael. "Learning to Learn: The Library's Central Role." The Book Report. January/February 1985. pp. 32-33.

The library is not a storehouse, nor is the secondary librarian merely a custodian, leaving students alone in the world, struggling to find information on their own. It is the librarian's role to be in the center of the school's total curriculum planning process and implement a plan involving information skills in each discipline. This would include a balance between exercises and context with different approaches in mind. The librarian should also be knowledgeable of the new computer technology and apply to the instructional program. The author is a British headmaster, but his principles certainly apply to libraries in the United States.

Minnich, Nancy P. and McCarthy, Carrol B. "The 'Clipping Thesis'; An Exercise in Developing Critical Thinking and Online Database Searching Skills." School Library Media Activities Monthly. April 1986. pp. 45-50.

Designed to help high school students develop critical thinking and writing skills, the "Clipping Thesis" project requires students to find newspaper and journal articles on a given topic through printed indexes or online searching, read the articles, write brief and final summaries of their readings, and compile a bibliography. (EM).

Newman, Joan and Motomatsu, Nancy. Research Goes to School II: How to Go
Online to the Databases. Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1984.

Reviews types of databases and their sources, how to access databases and how to prepare a search. Suggests ways to acquire training and other assists, how to build a start-up budget and some initial ways to look at searching with students.

Pennsylvania Department of Education. <u>Pennsylvania Online: A Curriculum Guide for School Library Media Centers</u>. Pennsylvania Department of Education, 1985. 74 pp.

This curriculum guide is intended for any librarian committed to teaching online searching and looking for guidelines to integrate the skill into the full academic curriculum. The publication will enable school librarians to assist students in developing the skills that will enable them to search and retrieve information from computerized databases, not only to access information necessary for their studies, but also to acquire skills for lifelong learning. (Only bibliographic databases are covered in this document.) It is recommended that this curriculum be integrated with the teaching of library media skills in other curriculum areas. The librarian and various subject area teachers should jointly establish the goals and objectives for the implementation of the online curriculum. The first section of this guide, "Online Curriculum," includes the following subsections: an introduction, offline suggestions, course objectives and student outcomes, planned course scope and sequence, and sample lesson plans.

The second section, "Online Management," includes: an introduction, budget and costs, vendors, gateway software, telecommunications, copyright, security, recordkeeping, and cooperation and support. References, an annotated bibliography and numerous appendices, including a sample search, and lists of vendors, telecommunications networks, and commonly used databases, are provided. (THC).

Pollak, Richard A. and Breault, Gene. "ON-LINE Contemporary Issues Bring Today's World to Social Studies Classrooms." The Computing Teacher. May, 1985.

Describes a MECC program, "ON-LINE," which simulates an online search of four newspapers and the AP wire, using lesson plans on disk and accompanying print copies of articles from these selected news sources.

Pruitt, Ellen, and Dowling, Karen. "Searching for Current Information Online...How High School Library Media Centers in Montgomery County, Maryland are Solving an Information Problem by Using DIALOG."

Online. March 1985. pp. 47-60.

Detailed description of the introduction of online searching into 22 senior high schools: goals, charts and graphs of actual database use; sample searches; integration of searching into the curriculum; and implications for the future.

Schrader, Susan. A Curriculum Guide for Online Database Searching with High School Students. Heartland Education Agency, Akeny, Iowa, 1985.

'O pp.

This curriculum guide is intended to help educators design strategies to introduce the concept of online database searching to high school students. The goals of database searching are clearly defined so they may be matched with the goals already established in existing curriculum areas. The teaching process involves explaining how to use a computer to locate bibliographic references. By using a computer to search the databases, students learn how the bibliographic records are organized and what the organizational structure means for successful This guide contains statements of the purposes, retrieval. philosophy, rationale, goals, and objectives of teaching online searching skills to high school students. Included are: an outline of the steps in the search process, activities for four class periods, a student worksheet to be completed with every search request, a discussion of search strategy development, two sample searches and information on computer database vendors and search packages. References used in preparing the curriculum guide are included. (THC).

Stripling, Barbara K. "The Saga of Sally the Librarian, or How to Foster Lifelon, Learning Skills." The Book Report. January/February 1985. p. 14-17.

As librarians, we can foster a willingness to learn by offering an environment of good services in order that students have successful experiences in the midst of gaining knowledge. By cooperating with teachers, we can work with classes by providing exercises and assistance in defining or narrowing research topics, deciding alternate subjects in the card catalog (or databases), and searching indexes in appropriate sections of books or reference materials. We can also nurture students towards independence by teaching them how to evaluate sources and placing them in critical thinking and problem solving experiences. The end product is that they can exhibit a willingness to learn and an ability to gather and process information according to their present needs. The author provides examples throughout the article to illustrate each point.

Tashi, L. and Havard-Williams, P. "Transfer of Information."

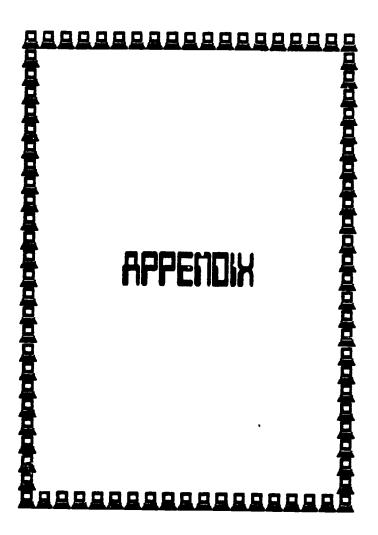
International Library Review. October 1986. pp. 293-304.

Discusses how rapid technological developments in the information industry, such as electronic publishing, satellite and microwave systems, video display terminals, and videotex have affected publishing costs, libraries, librarians, and users. Online searching is seen as a major development that may threaten the future of libraries, libraries, and printed materials. (CDD).

Tenopir, Carol. "Online Searching in Schools." <u>Library Journal</u>. February 1, 1986. pp. 60-61.

Describes some of the most active school library programs for introducing elementary and secondary school students to online searching. Highlights include searches performed by librarians and students; skills acquired by students (search strategy, choosing appropriate databases, accessing information online); frequently searched databases; and low-cost options currently offered by vendors. (EJS).





WASHINGTON STATE ONLINE SEARCHING CONSULTANTS K-12 September, 1987

SEARCHING SERVICES:
Searching professional information
for teachers, administrators:

Bellingham School District Sunnyland Elementary School (206) 676-6446 Greg Freeman

Bethel School District (206) 535-0950 Roger Woehl

Central Kitsap School District
Olympic High School
(206) 692-3180 Barbara Raupach
(Runs searches for students
as well as faculty.)

Edmonds School District (206) 771-0580 Dave Wagar

Highline Community College
(206) 878-3710, Ext. 259 Tony Wilson
(Teaches "Database Information
Sources" course and others.)

North Thurston School District
Timberline High School
(206) 456-7655 Irene Clise
(Runs searches for students;
teaches strategies to students.)

Seattle School District
Nathan Hale High School
(206) 281-6920 Sue Hamlin

Shoreline School District (206) 361-4229 Akimi Smith

Spokane School District (509) 455-4424 Marilyn Matulich

TEACHING STUDENTS TO SEARCH:

Bellingham School District Sehome High School (206) 676-6481 Eileen Anderson

Bethel School District
Bethel Junior High School
(206) 847-2209 Carol Neufeld

W.F. West High School
(206) 748-1129 Larry Parsons

Cle Elum High School
(509) 649-2291 Jeff Davis

Eastmont School District
Eastmont High School
(509) 884-7164 Teri Fink

Edmonds School District
Edmonds High School
(206) 670-7408 Cher Reaber

Edmonds School District
Lynnwood High School
(206) 670-7520 Madalyn Mincks

Edmonds School District
Meadowdale High School
(206) 670-7656 Don Reaber

Edmonds School District
Woodway High School
(206) 670-7920 Al McFadden

Ferndale School District Ferndale High School (206) 384-9211 Don Olson

Meridian School District
Meridian High School
(206) 398-8111 Connie Marchant

Northshore School District Bothell High School (206) 485-0361 Carolyn White

Northshore School District
Inglemoor High School
(206) 485-0271 Dorothy Schumacher

Northshore School District
Woodinville High School
(206) 485-0312 Sylvia Stanfill

Olympia School District
Olympia High School
(206) 753-8940 Susan Pattillo



Puyallup School District
Ballou Junior High School
(206) 841-8725 Mary Pierce Baze

Puyallup School District
Puyallup High School
(206) 841-8711 Ken Burchett

Renton School District
Hazen High School
(206) 235-2220 Sam Throm

Richland School District
Hanford High School
(509) 375-96/1 Nancy Graf

Riverview School District
Tolt Junior-Senior High School
(206) 333-4131 Bob Davis

Seattle
Kennedy High School (private school)
(206) 246 0500 Sylvia Hjelmeland

Sumner School District
McAlder Elementary School
(206) 845-6016 Cathy McLeod

Summer School District
Summer High School
(206) 863-8181 Jan Sodt

Wenatchee School District
Wenatchee High School
(509) 663-8117 Eric Jensen

BULLETIN BOARDS/TELECOMMUNICATIONS K-12:

Walter Barbee Summer School District (206) 863-4438 Board of Education: (206) 524-6953

Bill Guise
Highline School District
(National Diffusion Network)
(206) 433-2453
HI-NET:
(206) 433-2139

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Pat McIntyre St. Martin's Computer Center (206) 491-4700 NETWORK II (206) 438-4477

USER GROUP MANAGEMENT K-12:

Bethel School District (206) 535-0950 Tim Lamas

ONLINE CATALOG INSERVICE K-12:

Kitsap Regional Library, Bremerton (206) 377-7601 Michael Schuyler

EDUCATIONAL SERVICE DISTRICT (ESD)
REGIONAL COMPUTER SPECIALISTS:

ESD 189, Mt. Vernon (206) 424-9573 Larry Burtness

Four-County Educational Technical Council ESD 171, Wenatchee (509) 663-8741 Myrna Jensen

ESD 121, Seattle (206) 242-4968 George Luginbill

ESD 101, Spokane (509) 456-7660 Mike Maxon

ESD 113, Olympia (206) 586-1683 Dick Barnhart

ESD 112: Vancouver (206) 574-3215 Jon Nelson

ESD 114, Bremerton (206) 479-0993 Jacob Schlumpf

ESD 123, Pasco (509) 547-8441 Joe Huether



BRS LOGICAL OPERATORS

• Standard Boolean Operators:

OR

AND

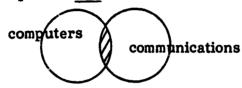
NOT

Examples:

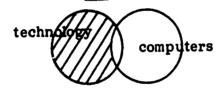
- telecommunications or communications

telecommunications

- computers and communications



- technology not computers



• Positional ("free-text") Operators:

SAME

WITH

ADJ

Examples:

- computers same communications
- 1980s with computers
- telecommunications adj technology



DATABASES AVAILABLE

February 1987



Each of the over 90 databases available on BRS is structured for maximum searching efficiency on the sophisticated and flexible BRS/SEARCH Service. Selected for quality and wide appeal, the databases cover a multi-disciplinary range of topics including business, medicine/pharmacology the life and physical sciences, social sciences, and humanities. BRS also produces several unique and important databases which are included in this list

DATABASE	LAREL	PRODUCER	DESCRIPTION
MEDICINE/PHARMACOLOG	Υ		
ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME DATABASE	AIDO	Bureau of Hygiene and Tropical Diseases	AIDS and related retroviruses
CAB - HUMAN NUTRITION	NUTR	CAB International	Nutrition
COMBINED HEALTH INFORMATION DATABASE*	CNID	Combined Health Information Database	Health care an i some full text information
COMPREHENSIVE CORE MEDICAL LIBRARY	CCML	Several major medical publishers	Full text of medical textbooks and journals
CONSUMER DRUG INFORMATION DATABASE.	CDIF	American Society of Hospital Pharmacists	Full-text consumer drug information
MOGEN SM+	DIOG	DIOGENES	Regulatory information for the health care industry
DRUG INFORMATION FULLTEXT.	DIFT	American Society of Hospital Pharmacists	Full-text information on current and investigational drugs
EMBASE.	EMED	Elsevier Science Publishers	Biomedicine and health
EMBASE TRAINING FILE	EMET	Elsevier Science Publishers	Training File
HEALTH AUDIO-VISUAL ONLINE CATALOG	HAVC	Northeastern Ohio Universities	Audiovisual materials in medicine
HEALTH PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION	HLTH	National Library of Medicine (NLM)	Health economics, administration and planning
INTERNATIONAL PHARMA- CEUTICAL ABSTRACTS*	PAS	American Society of Hospital Pharmacists	Pharmaceutical and drug-related information (left-hand truncation available)
IRCS MEDICAL SCIENCE DATABASE•	IRCS	IRCS Medical Science	Full-text biomedical research
MEDICAL/PSYCHOLOGICAL PREVIEWS	PREV	BRS/Saunders	Current awareness for medical and psychology journals
MEDLINE (AND BACKFILES)*	MESH (MS81) (MS76) (MS71)	National Library of Medicine (NLM)	Medicine, nursing, dentistry (left-hand truncation available)
MEDLINE (MERGED FILE)	MESZ	National Library of Medicine (NLM)	Medicine, nursing, dentistry (left-hand truncation available)
MERCK INDEX**	MACK	Merck & Company	Chemicals, drugs and substances of biological importance
NURSING & ALLIED HEALTH (CINAHL) DATABASE'	NAHL	CINAHL Corporation	Nursing and health care
PDO CANCER INFORMATION FILE•	PDQC	National Cancer Institute	Prognostic and treatment information on 85 different cancers
PDQ DIRECTORY FILE.	PDQO	National Cancer Institute	Physicians and organizations devoted to cance treatment
PDQ PROTOCOL FILE. SPORT DATABASE.	PDQP SFD8	National Cancer Institute Sport Information Resource Center	Information on active cancer treatment protocol Sport, fitness, recreation, sports medicine
			opon, illinos, colonialism opono illinosalismo
PHYSICAL/APPLIED SCIENC			
CA SEARCH (AND BACKFILE)	(CHEB)	Chemical Abstracts Service	Chemistry (left-hand truncation available)
CA SEARCH TRAINING FILE*	CAST	Chemical Abstracts Service	Chemistry training file
COMPENDEX"	COMP	Engineering Information, Inc	Engineering
COMPUTER & MATHEMATICS SEARCH" 111"	CMC1	Institute for Scientific Information	Computer science and mathematics
ELECTRONIC MATERIALS INFORMATION SYSTEM	EMIS	Institute of Electrical Engineers, London	Compilation of data for microelectronic and solid-state related materials
HAZARDLINE.	HZDS	Occupational Health Services, Inc.	Full-text, hazardous substance information
HS VENDOR INFORMATION.	VEND	Information Handling Services	Vendor product information
INDUSTRY AND INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS	87.'D\$	Information Handling Services	Engineering standards
INDUSTRY STANDARDS AND MILITARY SPECIFICATIONS	ISMS	Information Handling Services	Concatenated industry and military engineering standards
INSPEC (AND BACKFILE)	MSP (MSB)	Institute of Electrical Engineers, London, England	Engineering, physics, and computer science
INSPEC (MERGED FILE)	MEZ	Institute of Electrical Engineers	Engineering, physics, computer science



DATABASE	LABEL	PRODUCER	DESCRIPTION
PHYSICAL/APPLIED SCIENC	CES (conf	tinued) —————	
INTEGRATED CIRCUIT PARAMETER RETRIEVAL	ICPR	Information Handling Services	Integrated circuit data
KIRK-OTHMER ENCYCLOPEDIA OF CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY•*	KIRK	John Wiley & Sons, Inc	Chemical technology, full-text coverage
MATHSCI*	MATH	American Mathematical Society	Mathematics, statistics, and computer science
MILITARY AND FEDERAL SPECIFICATIONS AND STANDAPDS	MLSS	Information Handling Services	Military and federal specifications and standards
ONLINE MICROCOMPUTER SOFTWARE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY•*	SOFT	Online, Inc	Microcomputer software information
PATDATA*	PATS	BRS Information Technologies	All patents registered through U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
SEMICONDUCTOR PARAMETER RETRIEVAL	SCPR	Information Handling Services	Semiconductor device information
VOLUNTARY STANDARDS	VSIN	Information Handling Services	Voluntary standards

- LIFE SCIENCES			
AGRICOLA (AND BACKFILE)*	CAIN (CAIB)	National Agricultural Library (NAL)	Agriculture
BIOSIS PREVIEWS (AND BACKFILE)	BIOL (BIOS)	BioSciences Information Services	Biological sciences
BIOSIS (MERGED)	BIOZ	BioSciences Information Services	Biological sciences
CAB ABSTRACTS	CABA	CAB International	Agriculture
CAB - VETERINARY AND MEDICAL	VETR	CAB International	Veterinary medicine; laboratory animals
NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL DATA REFERRAL SERVICE	NEDS	U.S. Dept. of Commerce, National Environmental Data Referral Service	Public, private environmental data and sources
POLLUTION ABSTRACTS*	POLL	Cambridge Scientific Abstracts	Pollution

ABI/INFORM*	INFO	Data Courier, Inc.	Business .
ABSTRACTS OF WORKING PAPERS IN ECONOMICS	AWPE	Cambridge University Press	Economics
BUSINESS SOFTWARE DATABASE	BSOF	Data Courier, Inc.	Micro, minicomputer software products
CAB - ECONOMICS. DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION	ECON	CAS International	Economic development
CAB - LEISURE, RECREATION AND TOURISM	TOUR	CAB International	Tourism, leisure and recreation
CORPORATE AND INDUSTRY RESEARCH REPORTS ONLINE INDEX*	CIRR	JA micropublishing, inc.	Company and industry research reports and presentations
DISCLOSURE HISTORY DATABASE**	DSCH	Disclosure Information Group	One year historical financial report data
DISCLOSURE ONLINE DATABASE • '	DSCL	Disclosure Information Group	Full-Text financial report data for over 10,000 companies
DISCLOSURE/SPECTRUM OWNERSHIP DATABASE*	RNWO	Disclosure Information Group	Corporate and stock ownership information for 5000 public companies
FEDERAL AND STATE BUSINESS ASSISTANCE*	FSBA	NTIS, Center for the Utilization of Federal Technology	Federal and state assistance to business
FEDERAL APPLIED TECHNOLOGY DATABASE	FATD	NTIS, Center for the Utilization of Federal Technology	Federal technology available for licensing
HARVARD BUSINESS REVIEW DATABASE••	HBRO	John Wiley & Sons, Inc.	Business and management
INDEX TO FROST & SULLIVAN MARKET RESEARCH REPORTS*	F318	Frost & Sullivan, Inc.	Market research information
INDUSTRY DATA SOURCES*	HARF	Information Access Company	industry data
INVESTOR'S DAILY	IVDA	JA micropublishing inc.	Investment news stories
MANAGEMENT CONTENTS*	MGMT	Information Access Company	Business
PREDICASTS ANNUAL REPORTS ABSTRACTS	PTSA	Predicasts, Inc	Company-specific business and economic information
PTS/PROMT' AND PTS/F&S INDEX' AND CONCATENATED FILE	PTSP PTSI (PTSL)	Predicasts, Inc.	Business and economics
TRADE AND INDUSTRY ASAP III'**	TSAP	Information Access Company	Full-text coverage of major industry information
TRADE AND INDUSTRY	BIZZ	Information Access Company	Developments in major industries



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DATABASE	LABEL	PRODUCER	DESCRIPTION
SOCIAL SCIENCE/HUMANI	ries		
ABLEDATA	ADLE	National Rehabilitation Information	Rehabilitation products for the disabled
ABLEDATA MANUFACTURERS FILE	AMFG	National Rehabilitation Information Center	Directory of Manufacturers/Distributors for ABLEDATA
AGELINE.	AARP	The American Association of Retired Persons	Information on aging
ALCOHOL USE/ABUSE	HAZE	University of Minnesota College of Pharmacy	Alcoholism
ARTS AND HUMANITIES SEARCH" 111"	AHCI	Institute for Scientific Information	Arts and humanities
CATALYST RESOURCE ON THE WORKFORCE AND WOMEN	CRFW	Catalyst Library	Current information on women and careers
DRUGINFO*	DRSC	University of Minnesota College of Pharmacy	Drug abuse
PRUGINFO/ALCOHOL USE-ABUSE	DRUG	University of Minnesota College of Pharmacy	Drug abuse and alcoholism
AMILY RESOURCES*	NCFR	National Council on Family Relations	Marriage and family literature
IUD USER*	HUDU	HUD User	Housing and urban development
NTERAGENCY REHABILITATION RESEARCH INFORMATION SYSTEM*	संस्थ	Interagency Committee on Handicapped Research, National Institute on Handicapped Research	Descriptions of research projects involving rehabilitation
EGAL RESOURCE INDEX™+	LAWS	Information Access Company	Legal reviews, journals
INGUISTICS AND LANGUAGE BEHAVIOR ABSTRACTS	LLBA	Sociological Abstracts	Language and linguistics
MENTAL MEASUREMENTS YEARBOOK•	MMYD	Buros Institute of Mental Measurements	Standardized testing materials
IIMH*	NCMH	National Institute of Mental Health	Mental health and related information
PAIS INTERNATIONAL (PUBLIC AFFAIRS INFOHMATION SERVICE)*	PAIS	Public Affairs Information Service	All social sciences
PSYCALERT	PSAL	American Psychological Association	Current psychological literature
SYCINFO'	PSYC	American Psychological Association	Psychology (left-hand truncation available)
REHABOATA*	NRIC	National Rehabilitation Information Center	Rehabilitation literature
RELIGION INDEX.	RELI	American Theological Library Association	Religion
OCIAL PLANNING/POLICY & DEVELOPMENT ABSTRACTS	SPDA	Sociological Abstracts	Social Welfare, Policy & Development
OCIAL SCISEARCH® ††† (AND BACKFILE)®	SSCI (SSCB)	Institute for Scientific Information	Social sciences
OCIAL SCISEARCH® 111 (MERGED)®	SSCZ	Institute for Scientific Information	Social sciences
SOCIAL WORK ABSTRACTS*	SWAB	National Association of Social Workers	Social work, related fields

EDUCATION ———			
EDUCATIONAL TESTING SERVICE TEST COLLECTION	ETSF	Educational Testing Service	Educational testing materials
ERIC*	ERIC	National Institute of Education	Education
EXCEPTIONAL CHILD EDUCATION RESOURCES.	ECER	Council for Exceptional Children	Exceptional child education
NATIONAL COLLEGE DATABANK'*• * † †	PETE	Peterson's Guides, Inc.	College and university profiles
ONTARIO EDUCATION RESOURCES INFORMATION DATABASE*	ONED	Ontario Ministry of Education	Educational research, reports, and curriculum guidelines
RESOURCES IN COMPUTER EDUCATION	RICE	Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory	Computer applications in education
RESOURCES IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION	RIVE	National Center for Research in Vocational Education	Vocational education
SCHOOL PRACTICES INFORMATION FILE*	SPIF	BRS Information Technologies	Education programs, practices, and materials
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CURRICULUM MATERIALS*	YECM	Netional Center for Research in Vocational Education	Vocational curriculum materials

Sociological Abstracts

Management Directions



SOCIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS*

WORK/FAMILY LIFE DATABASE

SOCA

WFLD

Sociology and related disciplines

Personnel Issues

DATABASE	LABEL	PRODUCER	DESCRIPTION
- REFERENCE/MULTIDISCIPLI	INARY		
ABSTRAX 400	A400	information Sources, Ltd.	Abstracts of popular periodical literature
ACADEMIC AMERICAN ENCYCLOPEDIA DATAGASE•'	AAED	Grolier Electronic Publishing, Inc	Multi-disciplinary encyclopedia
ACS DIRECTORY OF GRADUATE RESEARCH	DGRF	American Chemical Society	University chemistry-related departments and faculty
AMERICAN MEN AND WOMEN OF SCIENCE*	MWSC	R.R. Bowker	Directory of scientists
ASSOCIATIONS: PUBLICATIONS IN PRINT	APIP	R.R. Bowker	Association literature
BOOKS IN PRINT'	BBIP	R R. Bowker	U.S. books in print
BOOKSINFO'	BOOK	Brodert, Inc.	800,000 books in print
CALIFORNIA UNION LIST OF PERIODICALS	CULP	California Library Authority for Systems and Services (CLASS)	California periodicals holdings
CROS'	CROS	BRS Information Technologies	Cross-file searching
DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS ONLINE	DISS	University Microfilms	Multi-disciplinary
FAIRBASE	FAIR	INTAG - International Arbeitsgruppe fuer Technologieberatung	Forthcoming trade fairs, conferences, and exhibitions
FILE'	FILE	BRS Information Technologies	BRS database directory
GUIDE TO MICROFORMS IN PRINT	MFIP	Meckler Publishing	Available microform publications
GPO MONTHLY CATALOG	GPOM	U.S. Government Printing Office	Government publications
INDEX :TO U.S. GOVERNMENT PERIODICALS	GOVT	Infordata International Inc.	Indexes U.S. government periodicals
KNOWLEDGE INDUSTRY PUBLICATIONS DATABASE*	KIPD	Knowledge Industry Publications, Inc.	Publicly available databases
MAGAZINE ASAP IIITM+++	MSAP	Information Access Company	Full-text magazine articles
MAGAZINE INDEX"+	MAGS	Information Access Company	General interest magazines
NATIONAL NEWSPAPER INDEXTM*†	NOOZ	Informition Access Company	Five major American newspapers
NEWS.	NEW\$	BRS Information Technologies	System update file
NEWSEARCH†	DALY	Information Access Company	Business, law and general interest magazines, updated daily.
NTIS BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATABASE	NTIS	National Technical Information Service	Government reports, all areas
OCLC EASI REFERENCE	OCFC	Online Computer Library Center, Inc.	OCLC Online Union Catalog subset
POPULAR MAGAZINE REVIEW ONLINE	PMRO	Data Base Communications Corp.	Index to popular U.S. magazines
SUPERINDEX.	SUPE	Superindex, Inc.	Science, medicine, technology, and engineering
TERM*	TERM	BRS Information Technologies	Social science thesauri
ULRICH'S INTERNATIONAL*	ULM	R.R. Bowker	Directory of periodicals
UMI ARTICLE CLEARINGHOUSE	UMAC	UMI Article Clearinghouse	UMI document delivery information
WORDS ON TAPE	WORD	Meckler Publishing	Literature recorded on audio cassettes

- * These databases are available to teaching institutions via BRS/Instructor.
- . These databases are full text.

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- ™ Trademark of BRS Information Technologies
- Registered Trademark of BRS Information Technologies
- † Trademark of Information Access Company

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- †† Trademark of Peterson's Guides, Inc.
- ††† Registered Trademark of Institute for Scientific Information

A catalog describing all these databases is available. Call TOLL-FREE 800-345-4BRS (or 518-783-7251, collect) for a free copy.



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SUMMARY OF BRS COMMANDS



COMMAND	ABBREVIATION	FUNCTION ·	EX.AMPLE
CHANGE	c	Changes to another database.	C/ERIC
cost	co	Provides estimated online costs for current detabase session.	
DISPLAY	D .	Displays current search statements and results; displays saved searches or offline queries	D 1-3 D COMP
DISPLAY	D TYPE	Displays the names of a saved search type.	D TYPE(SDI)
EXEC	E	Recalls and processes a temporarily saved search.	E COMP
EXEC PS	E PS	Recalls and processes a permanently saved search.	E PS(COMP)
LIMIT	L	Restricts a search result according to year of publication of documents, language of	L/2 YR GT 82
		documents, etc.	L/2 LG EQ EN
		Merges printoffs and/or searchoffs.	M Q0401,Q0402
OFF	0	Ends an online session.	<u>0</u>
OFF U 	oc	Holds search strategy temporarily and ends an online session.	oc
PRINT	Р	Prints specified paragraphs of desired documents online.	P 2 BIBL/DOC=1
PRINTOFF	PO	Requests offline printing by BRS of specified paragraphs of desired documents.	P 2 BIBL/DOC=ALL/ ID=SMITH
PURGE	PG	Deletes search statements, saved searches, or offline queries.	PG 3,6,7 PG Q0401
SAVE	sv	Saves search strategy for remainder of the day.	SV COMP
SAVE PS	SV PS	Saves search strategy permanently.	SV PS(COMP)
SDI		Permanently saves a database search strategy which will be automatically executed against each update to that database.	SDI 3 BIBL/ID=SMITH
SEARCH	s	Requests Search Mode, in order to begin or continue entering search terms.	S/COMPUTER\$1
SEARCHOFF	so	Requests offline execution of a search strategy against backfiles of a database.	SO 2 BIBL/DOC=ALL/
.SET		Changes setting on any of several display options.	SET HIGHLIGHT=ON SET DETAIL=ON SET OCCS=ON
SORT		Sorts documents in a result set by specified paragraphs for subsequent printing.	SORT 1 AU
.TIME	т	Displays connect hour time for current databass	



SUMMARY OF BRS LOGICAL OPERATORS

BRS/ERIC/1966 - APR 1985 (BOTH)

BRS SEARCH MODE - ENTER QUERY **BOOLEAN**

OR 1_: ONLINE OR SEARCHING Either one or both search terms must be in **RESULT 3594 DOCUMENTS** the document.

AND 2_: ONLINE AND SEARCHING Both search terms must be in the

RESULT 459 DOCUMENTS same document.

NOT 3_: ONLINE NOT SEARCHING The indicated search term must not appear **RESULT 2295 DOCUMENTS**

anywhere in the document. **POSITIONAL**

4_: ONLINE SAME SEARCHING SAME The search terms must be in the same RESULT 281 DOCUMENTS paragraph/field.

WITH 5_: ONLINE WITH SEARCHING The search terms must be in the **RESULT 249 DOCUMENTS** same sentence.

ADJ 6_: ONLINE ADJ SEARCHING The search terms must be immediately **RESULT 149 DOCUMENTS** adjacent and in order of entry.

SUMMARY OF PRINT OPTIONS

TI	Displays one paragraph/ field: the title.	print 6 tl/1	1	Displays the first document in a result set.
AU,TI,SO	Displays individually selected paragraphs: author, title, source.	p 6 au,ti,so/1-10	1-10	Displays a range of documents 1 through 10.
BIBL	Displays a predetermined set of default paragraphs.	p 6 bibl/1,5,12	1,5,12	Displays individually selected documents.
ALL	Displays all paragraphs/fields	print 6 ali/ali	ALL	Displays all documents in the result set.

TRUNCATION

7__: online adj search\$ **RESULT 243 DOCUMENTS**

8__: online adj search\$2 **RESULT 112 DOCUMENTS**

PARAGRAPH QUALIFICATION

6...: online adj searching.ti. RESULT 71 DOCUMENTS







JOURNALS INDEXED IN



MAGAZINE INDEX

DIALOG Me 47

Mead Data Central Reference Service file MAGIND Coverage begins 1977 unless otherwise indicated after journal title.

Coverage subject to change without notice.

*Selected articles available in full text.
See MAGAZINE ASAP journal list for dates of coverage.

A 35mm Photography (ceased publication 1979) 78

50 Plus (formerly Retirement Living) '78

*A+ (The Independent Guide for Apple Computing) 84

Action Now (formerly Skateborder's Action; cased publication 1982) '81

Administrative Management (now Office Administration and Automation)

Administrative Management-The Mag. of Office Admin. & Automation (formerly Office Administration and Automation)

+Aging

Air Progress

Alaska

Alternatives '83

America

American Art Review

American Artist

American Baby

American City and County

American Craft (formerly Craft Horizons) '79

American Economic Review

 American Education (ceased publication 1985)

*American Federationist (temporarily ceased 6--782; resumed indexing 1984)

American Film

American forests

American Girl (ceased publication 1979)

*American Heritage

American Historical Review

American History Blustrated

American Home (ceased publication 1978)

American Imago

American Legion

***American Libraries**

American Photographer '80

American Record Guide

American Riflernan

American Scholar

American School & University

American West

Americana

Americas

Analog Science Fiction-Science Fact

Annals of the American Academy of

Political and Social Science

Antiques

Antiques & Collecting Hobbies (formerly Hobbies) '85

noutries) of

Antiques Journal (ceased publication 1981)

Apartment Life (now Metropolitan Home)

Archery World (ceased Indexing 12-'85)

Architectural Digest

Architectural Record
Art in America

Art News

Astronomy

***Atlantic**

Atlas (also known at Atlas World Press Review; now World Press Review)

Allas World Press Review (now World Press

Review)

Audio

Audubon

Aviation Week

B +Backpacker

Barrons

Beaver, The '83

Better Homes and Gardens

Bicycling

Bike World (merged with Bicycling 1979)

BioScience

Black Enterprise '78



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Blair & Ketchum's Country Journal *Bratina **Briston Magazine** +Brace' Life Buttettn of the American Society for Information Science '78 **Stuttetin of the Atomic Scientists** *Business America **Business Economics Business Hortzons Business Week** Me C California Magazine (formerly New West) '81 Camera 35 (ceased publication 1982) Campina Magazine '78 ***Conadian Rusiness '83** Canadian Composer, The '83 Canadian Consumer '83 Canadian Dimension '83 Canadian Forum, The '83 Canadian Geographic '83 Canadian Historical Review '83 *Car and Driver Center Magazine Ceramics Monthly Challenge Change *Changing Times Channels of Communications '85 Chatelaine '83 Chemistry (now SciQuest) Chicago *Children Today '78 Christian Century Christian Herald Christianity Today

Cinema Canada '83 Clearing House

*Co-Ed (merged into Scholastic Choices) CoEvolution Quarterly (now Whole Earth Review)

Colorado Business Magazine

Commentary Commonweal

*Computers & Electronics (merged into Creative Computing) Concressional Digest

Conservationist Consumer Guide

Consumer News (ceased publication 1979)

Consumer Reports Consumers Digest

Consumers' Research Magazine

Cosmopolitan

Country Gentleman (merged into Saturday Evening Post) '78

Country Music (ceased publicain in 2-'82: resumed 1-85)

Countryside

Craft Harizons (now American Craft) Crafts in Thinas (formerly Creative Crafts & Minicitures)

Crawdaddy (now Feature) '78 *Creative Computing (incorporating

Computers & Electronics; ceased publication 1985) '82

Creative Crafts (now Creative Crafts & Minichures)

Creative Crafts & Miniatures (formerly Creative Crafts: now Crafts in Things)

Cruising World '80

Culsing (formerly Sphere; ceased publication 1984) '79

Current

Current Biography

Current Health (now Current Health 2)

Current Health 2 (formerly Current Health)

Current History

+Cvde

Cycle Guide

Cycle World

D Daedalus

Dallas Magazine Dance Magazine

*Datamation

*Department of State Bulletin

Desert (ceased indexing 12-'82)

Design (now Design for Arts in Education)

Design for Arts in Education (formerly Deelgn) '85

Design News Design Quarterly Discover '85

Down Beat

Drama Review '79

*Dun's Business Month (formerly Dun's Review)

Dun's Review (now Dun's Business Month)

Dynamic Years Early American Life **Earth Science**

Ebony

Economic Indicators Education Digest

Electrical World

Electronics (also known as ElectronicsWeek) ElectronicsWeek (also known as Electronics)

Encore (ceased publication 1982)

English Journal

Environment

Faculte

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Essenue Magazine

Family Handyman

Family Health (now Health)

Fantasy and Science Fiction

Form Journal (ceased indexing 3-784)

Fate (ceased indexing 5-'84)

*FDA Consumer '78

Feature (formerly Crawdoddy; ceased publication 1979) '79

Field and Stream

Rivis Comment

Film Quarterly

*Financial World

First World (ceased indexing 1980)

*Flower and Garden

*flying

FOCUS

*Food & Nutrition

±forbes

*Forecast for Home Economics (ceased indexing 12-'85) '79

Foreign Affairs '78 Foreign Policy

*fortune **Futurist**

Geo (ceased publication 1985) '80

Glamour

+Golf Magazine

Good Housekeeping Gourmet

Gultar Player

*Guns & Ammo (ceased indexing 12-785)

Harper's Bazaar

Harpers

Harvard Business Review

Harvard Medical School Health Letter (formerly Health Letter)

*Health (formerly Family Health) '81

Health Letter (now Harvard Medical School Health Letter)

*High Fidelity

History Today '78

Hobbies (now Antiques & Collecting Hobbies)

Holiday (now îrável-Holiday)

Home Mechanix (formerly Mechanix **Illustrated**) '85

Horizon

Horn Book

Horticulture

*Hot Rod

House & Garden House Beautiful

Human Behavior (ceased publication 1979)

Humonist



#Inc. indian Historian (now WASSAJA Indian Historian) *Industrial Research & Development (now Research & Development) *Industry Week Information Technology and Libraries '82 Instructor Intellect (now USA Today) International Wildlife Interview Jet '78 Journal of American History *Journal of Sinall Business Management Journal of the American Society for information Scientists (ceased indexing 12-184) 182 Kliobaud-Microcompuling (now Microcomputinal '82 Labor Today #Ladies Home Journal Lapidary Journal Library Journal Library Quarterly '78 Library Technology Reports '78 Library Trends '78 ±Life '78 Living Wilderness (now Wilderness) Look (ceased publication 1979) 79 Los Angeles '78 Maclean's Mademokelle Management Today Mankind (publication suspended 2-82) '78 Mechanix illustrated (now Home Mechanix) Most the Press Metropolitan Home (formerly Aparlment Life) '81 Microcomputing (formerly killobaud-Microcompuling: ceased publication 19841 '82 Model Airpiane News **Model Ratingader** *Modern Bride (osased Indexing 4-184) Modern Maturity #Modern Office Procedures (now Modern Office Technolog:/ *Modern Office Technology (formerly Modern Office Procedures) *Modern Photography ***Money** Monuyawarth (ceased indexing Spr. 84) Monthly Labor Review ***Monthly Review** Mother Earth News

Mother Jones Motor Boating and Sailing **+Motor Fend** MPLS(Minneapolls) (now MPLS-St. Paul Magazine) MPLS-St. Paul Magazine (formerly MPLS-Minneapolis) Mulan UFO Journal (ceased indexing 2-184) **Musical Quarterly** N *Nation #Nation's Business Nation's Cities (now Nation's Cities Weekly) Nation's Cities Weekly (formerly Nation's National Catholic Reporter National Geographic National Geographic World National Paris National Review National Wildlife **±Natural History** Nature Canada '83 *NEA Today (formerly Today's Education) Negro History Bulletin **New Catholic World** *New Leader New Orleans New Recities (formerly Psychic; ceased indexing 12-185) ***New Republic** New Statesman New Times (ceased publication 1979) New West (now California Magazine) New York New York Review of Books New York Times Book Review New York Times Magazine New Yorker Newsweek Nuestro '80 ***Occupational Outlook Quarterly** Oceans Off Road *Office Administration and Automation (now Administrative Management—The Mag.of Office Administration and Automation) Omni '78 Online **Opera News** Organic Gardening (formerly Organic

Out (ceased indexing 12-'83) Our Public Lands (now Your Public Lands) **+Outdoor Life** Parents' Magazine Parts and Recreation ***PC Magazine (The Independent Guide to IBM Personal Computers) '84 PC Week** Penthouse (ceased indexing 12-'85) '78 *People Weekly Performing Arts in Canada '83 Personal Computing '85 **★Petersen's Photographic Magazine '78** Phi Delta Kappan Philadelphia Magazine Photographic Society of America Journal Physics Today *Playboy *Playboy Guide to Electronic Entertainment (included in Playboy 1983) '81 *Playboy Guide-Fashion for Men (Included in Playboy 1983) '81 Plays (ceased indexing 12-'85) **Poetry** Politics Today (ceased publication 1980) Papular Electronics (now Computers & Electronics) Popular Mechanics *Popular Photography *Popular Science Present Tense Prevention **Progressive** Psychic (now New Realities) *Psychology Today **Public Management Public Opinion Quarterly Publishers Weekly** Radio-Electronics Railway Age Reader's Digest Reader's Digest (Canadian) '83 Real Estate Today Reabook *Research & Development (formerly **Industrial Research & Development)** Retirement Living (now 50 Plus) Review of Economics and Statistics Road & Track Rodale's Organic Gardening (formerly Organic Gardening) '85 *Rolling Stone



Gardening and farming: now

Organic Gardening and Farming (now

Organic Gardening)

Rodale's Organic Gardening) '83

RQ'78

Runner's World

5 Soil '78

★Sales and Mc:/xeting Management San Francisco (suspended publication 6— '85; will resume 12—'86)

*Saturday Evening Post (incorporating Country Gentleman)

Saturday Night '83 Saturday Review

Sawy '82

*Scholastic Choices (ceased indexing 12-'85) '85

*Scholastic Update (formerly Senior Scholastic) '83

School Arts

School Library Journal

*Science

Science '80 '80

Science '81 '81

Science '82 '82

*Science '83 '83

***Science '84 '84**

***Science '85 '85**

+Science News

***Scientific American**

SciQuest (formerly Chemistry; coased publication 1982)

*Scouting (ceased indexing 12-'85)

Sea Frontiers

Sea Secrets (ceased indexing 11-12'83)

*Senior Scholastic (now Scholastic Update)

Sepia (ceased publication 1982)

Seventeen

Sierra (formerly Sierra Club Bulletin)

Sierra Club Buttetin (now Sierra)

Sing Out (ceased indexing 12-'85)

SkateBoarder (now Skateboarder's Action Now)

Skateboarder's Action Now (now Action Now) '78

Skeptic (ceased publication 1978)

±Siding

★Skin Diver

Sky and Telescope

*Smitheonian

Soaring (ceased indexing 12-'85)

Soccer (ceased publication 1982)

Society

Southern Living '78

Soviet Life

Space World

Special Libraries

Sphere (now Cultine)

Spinning Wheel (ceased publication 1983)

*Sport

Sporting News

Sports Affeld

***Sports !!!ustrated**

Slamps

*Stereo Review

Successful Farming

+Sunset

Surfer (ceased indexing 12-'85) '78

Sylvia Porter's Personal Finance Magazine

785

Technical Communications '85

*Technology Review '78

*Teen

Tennis Mustrated (ceased publication)

Tennis Magazine

Texas Monthly '83

Theatre Crafts

*Time

*Today's Education (now NEA Today)

Town and Country

Trailer Boats

Trailer Life

Trains

Travel (ceased publication 1978)

Travel-Holiday (formerly Holiday)

TV Guide

U.S. Catholic

*U.S. News & World Report

***UN Chronicle**

***UNESCO Courier**

USA Todray (formerly intellect) '78

Variety

Vintage

Vital Speeches

Viva (ceased publication 1978)

Vogue

W +Washington Monthly

Washingtonian

Wassaja (formerly WASSAJA Indian Historian, ceased publication 1982) '82

WASSAJA Indian Historian (formerly Indian Historian, now Wassaja) '81

Water Sider (ceased indexing 12-485)

Weatherwise

Weight Watchers

*Whole Earth Review (formerly CoEvolution Quarterly) '84

Wilderness (formerly Living Wilderness) '82

Wilson Library Bulletin

Wine World

Woman's Day

Women's Sports and Fitness (formerly

WomenSports) '85

WomenSports (now Women's Sports and Fitness)

*Workbasket (ceased indexing 5-'84) '78

*Worldbench

*Working Woman '78

*World Health

World Press Review (formerly Atlas World

Press Review) '80

World Tennis

Writer '78

Writer's Digest '78

Y Wachting

Yale Review '78

Yonkes

*Your Public Lands (formerly Our Public Lands; ceased publication Spr. '85) '81



ADDITIONAL SEARCP STRATEGIES

Search Strategy 1 by Ann Caughey, Tacoma S.D. 593-6976

Curricular Area: Health Database: BRS/A400

1_: Smoking and Public Adj Places
2: 1 and (Laws and Lagislation)
3_: ... 2 BIBL/DOC=1-N

Good luck!

Search Strategy 2 by Sue Schille, Mathen Hale H.S., SEA S.S.D. #1, 587-3555

Curriculum Area: Social Studies Database: BRS, A-400

1_: Star Adj Wars Not (Movie or Film)
2_: Righ Adj Frontier
3_: 1 & 2

Search Strategy 3 by Sue Schille, Mathan Hale H.S., SEA S.S.D. #1, 587-3555

Curriculum Area: Health Database: BRS, A-400

1_: Calcium and Women

Search Strategy 4 by Sue Schille, Mathen Hale H.S., SEA S.S.D. #1, 587-3555

Curriculum Area: S.S. Detabese: BRS, A-400

1_: Nuclear Adj Arms or Atomic Adj Weapon\$1
2_: 1 and Superiority
3_: and Americ\$2 or United Adj State\$1

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Search Strategy 5 by Jan Wagner, Seattle Christian Schools, 824-1310 Curricular Area: English Database: BRS, A400 1_: Creation\$3 and (Public Adj School\$1 or Classroom\$1) 2: 1 and (Teaching or Instruction) 3 :.. P 2 BIBL/DOC=1-14 4_:..P 2 ALL/DOC=1,2,4,8,11,13 Search Strategy 6 by Jan Wagner, Seattle Christian Schools, 824-1310 Curriculum Area: Health Database: BRS. A400 1_: Accident\$1 and (Traffic or Driving or Drunk Adj Driving) 2: 1 and (Teenage\$2 or Youth) 3: ..P 2 ALL/DOC=1-17 Search Strategy 7 by Sylvia Hjelmeland, J. F. Kennedy H.S. Seattle, 246-0500 Curricular Area: Debate Database: BRS/A400 1_: Interment or (Concentration Camps) 2: 1 and United States 3: 2 and Japanese 4_: ..P 3 BIBL/DOC=1-10 Search Strategy 8 by Sylvia Hjelmeland, J. F. Kennedy H.S. Seattle, 246-0500 Curricular Area: Debate Database: BRS/A400 1_: Colorado Adj River 2: Water Adj Rights 3_: 1 and 2 4_: ..P 3 BIBL/DOC=1-3

Search Strategy 9 by Sylvia Hjelmeland, J. F. Kennedy H.S. Seattle, 246-0500

Curricular Area: Debate Database: BRS/A400

1_: Water Adj Supply and Water Adj 2_: ..P 1 ALL/DOC=1-4

Search Strategy 10 by Sylvia Ejelmeland, J. F. Kennedy H.S. Seattle, 246-0500

Curricular Area: Physics Database: BRS/A400

i_: Halley's Adj Comet
2_: ..P 1 % IBL/DOC=1-25

Search Strategy 11 by Man Porter, Liberty High School Issaquah, 226-8050, Ext. 137

Curricular Area: Social Studies, Psychology, Bealth Database: BRS, A400

1_: (Teenage or Adolescent or Youth) and Stress

Search Strategy 12 by Man Porter, Liberty High School Issaquah, 226-8050, Ext. 137

Curricular Area: Health, Biology Database: BRS, A400

1_: (Lateral Adj Sclerosis) or (Lou Adj Gehrig\$1 Adj Disease)

Search Strategy 13 by Man Porter, Liberty High School Issaquah, 226-8050, Ext. 137

Curricular Area: Social Studies, Health Database: BRS, A400

1_: MADD or (Mothers Adj Against Adj Drunk Adj Driving)





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